FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 141 *22 July 1982*

ALBANIA

Bashkimi Outlines Water Power Potential B 1
ZERI I POPULLIT Reports on Mine Mechanization B 1
Briefs: Hasbiu at Liberation Event B 1

BULGARIA

NARODNA ARMIYA Criticizes Chinese Propaganda [21 Jul] C 1
Leaders Cable Greetings to Polish Leaders C 1
Council of Ministers, Trade Unions Meet Again C 2
GDR Military Delegation Arrives 19 July C 3
[NARODNA ARMIYA 20 Jul]
Daily Reports Zhivkov's Visit to Romanian Exhibit C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Jul]
Tanchev Receives U.S. East-West Group Official C 5
Leaders Mark Anniversary of Zhivkova's Death C 5
Filipov Departs for Visit to Romania 22 July C 5
Yordanov-Led Delegation Departs for Mexico C 6
Contract Signed To Deliver Ships, Radar to USSR C 6
Agricultural Council Adopts Program at Session C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Milos Jakes Comments on Visit to Hungary D 1
Leaders Congratulate Poles on National Day D 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Former UN Envoy Interviewed on Disarmament E 1
Honecker, Stoph Greet Polish Leaders 21 July E 6
Article Commemorates Attempted Attack on Hitler E 7
[NATIONAL-ZEITUNG 20 Jul]
Briefs: Preparations for Pipeline E 7

HUNGARY

Leaders Cable Congratulations to Jaruzelski F 1
ESTI HIRLAP Discusses Situation in Poland [21 Jul] F 1
Kadar Receives CPCZ's Jakes in Budapest F 2
[RUDE PRAVO 20 Jul]
Jakes Concludes Visit F 2
Kadar Meets With Maltese Prime Minister F 3
Prime Minister Departs F 3
Briefs: Cooperation Agreement With USSR F 3

POLAND

Sejm Recalls Czyrek, Others From Posts 21 July G 1
Government Changes Reported G 1
Voting on Changes Reported G 2
Biographical Sketches G 2

Official Statements Free Detainees, Score Reagan G 3
Release of Detainees Announced G 3
Public Communications Reopened G 4
Figures Given; Reagan Denounced G 4
Reportage on Speakers at 21 July Sejm Session G 4
Barcikowski Address G 4
Other Officials Speak G 6
Rakowski on Trade Unions G 7
Deputies Address Session G 14
Sejm Adopts Resolution, Commission Appeal G 15
Abridged Resolution G 15
World Peace Appeal G 16
Glemp Announces Pope's Decision To 'Postpone' Visit G 16
PZPR CC Resolution on Complaints Published G 17
[TRYBUNA LUDU 17-18 Jul]
General Baryla Meets Youth Representatives G 19
Roundup of PZPR Politburo Membership Activities G 19
Siwak Meets CPCZ's Hoffmann [TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jul] G 19
Orzechowski at Warsaw Meeting G 19
Czechowicz at Lodz Meeting G 19
Officials Questioned on Radio Phone-In Program G 20
TRYBUNA LUDU Views 'Extreme Rightist Patriotism' G 23
Army Daily Warns Against 'Counterrevolutionaries' G 24
[Nowinski in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 10-11 Jul]
Daily Denounces Emigre Appeals for Confrontation G 25
[Bielecki in TRYBUNA LUDU 6 Jul]
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Comments on Ustinov Article G 28
[Zielicz, 16 Jul]
Late Report: Radio Comments on Sejm Session G 29
[Kardowska]
Czyrek Meets With PCI's Berlinguer in Rome G 30
Warsaw Notes Celebrations Abroad on Anniversary G 30
Briefs: Coal Exports G 30

ROMANIA

Minister Meets USSR Counterparts, Signs Accord H 1
Festive Meeting Marks Poland's National Day H 1
Dascalescu, Bulgarian Premier Begin Talks H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

FRG's Genscher Begins Official Visit 21 July I 1
Greeted by Mojsov at Ohrid I 1
Bilateral Discussions Begin I 1
Admiral Mamula Continues Montenegro Tour I 2
Meets With Republic Leaders I 2
Visits Herceg-Novi Township I 2
SAWPY Session Views Employment as 'Priority Task' I 3
Vekic Reports 800,000 Idle I 3
Delegates Propound Solutions I 4
Prosecutions of Irredentists Continue in Kosovo I 6
Intellectuals Sentenced I 6
Urosevac Group Begins Trial I 6
Kosovo's Bajra Attacks Tirana Newspaper Article I 6
Briefs: BORBA Chief Editor Appointment; I 7
Cooperation With Sri Lanka

BASHKIMI OUTLINES WATER POWER POTENTIAL

AU200940 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Tirana, Jul 20 /ATA/ -- As to its hydroenergetic reserves, taking into consideration the size of the country and the amount of annual rain falls, Albania is ranked among the countries with rich hydroenergetic resources in Europe.

An article published in the newspaper BASHKIMI points out the fact that till last year, the hydropower stations generated over 350 times more electric power than Albania produced in 1950. Despite this, it turns out that the hydroenergetic reserves have been exploited not more than 20 percent. The article mentioned further on the work that has been and will be done for the utilization of the main rivers of the country such as Drini, which generates 50-55 per cent of all the electric power of the country, Vjosa, Devoll, Shkumbini, Seman rivers.

Likewise the article dwells on the studies done for the exploitation of other local hydroenergetic resources, both for the construction of hydropower stations and the irrigation of arable land.

ZERI I POPULLIT REPORTS ON MINE MECHANIZATION

AU201033 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Tirana, Jul 20 (ATA) -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes about the good results recorded by the working people of engineering industry under the Ministry of Industry and Mining. It underlines that they fulfilled with success the plan of total industrial production for January-July 15 period, the plan for the production of machinery and equipment, etc.

The newspaper mentions the good work being done for the complete mechanization of main processes of work in the country's mines. In some of them this action successfully concluded since the first quarter of the current year. Apart from the enterprises specialized in the production of machinery and equipment for the mines, a number of other enterprises of the country made their contribution to the carrying out of this action through concentrated blows. This action continues in the other mines of the country. To this end, numerous machinery and equipment are being turned out.

The working people of engineering plants are making an organized and efficient work in regard to the production of machinery for other industrial projects, which are under construction, so as to put them into exploitation in due time.

The working collectives of engineering industry are now discussing the draft-plan of 1983 and, on this occasion they are taking new initiatives and pledges to increase production and labour productivity, to reduce the cost of production, to save the raw and auxiliary materials, etc. Likewise, they are fighting to successfully realize the tasks of the second half of the current year.

BRIEFS

HASBIU AT LIBERATION EVENT -- The people of Mallakaster region in Fier District commemorated the 39th anniversary of the national liberation of (Podrini) village. Taking part in the meeting were martyrs' families, cooperativists, workers, representatives of mass organizations and others. Also present was Kadri Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, and other district party and state cadres. Kadri Hasbiu greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, and Enver Hoxha. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 82 AU]

NARODNA ARMIYA CRITICIZES CHINESE PROPAGANDA

AU211444 Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 21 Jul 82

["Chinese Propaganda Abroad" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- NARODNA ARMIYA comments today on the Chinese propaganda abroad. According to the newspaper, its most characteristic feature is fact-twisting and absence of objectivity. It is specified in the article that Beijing propagandists have aimed their efforts at countries and peoples, who have just started to solve the principal tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, or at countries in which the progressive wings in the socio-political life are not sufficiently storng. "Capitalizations are made on the 'common historical destiny' of China with the developing countries and from this starting point the 'Three World' thesis is motivated and China's historical mission as a leader of these states," adds the newspaper.

It is stressed in the article that the Chinese propaganda machine is facing a number of problems now. How, otherwise, can one explain the current sharp ideological turns and the new economic models after the increasing extolling of Chinese experience for more than two decades as universal and unique? Or how is one to explain to yesterday's today already disappointed foreign supporters, that faultless semi-god Mao was a common dictator, who inflicted unfathomable misery on the Chinese people? NARODNA ARMIYA underlines that the public in Asia is suspicious of the Chinese propaganda moves.

The paper comments further on the striving of the Chinese propagandists to discredit the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Emphasizing the specifics of the Africans and the Asians, the Chinese propaganda is trying to prove that the Soviet experience is allegedly inapplicable in these parts of the world. Capitalizing on the modest ideological and educational level of the masses in the developing countries, on the absence of any ideological and theoretical standard, which would have made it possible to understand the essence of the outstanding problems between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party, Beijing will spare no efforts to win the audience for the Chinese cause.

The newspaper emphasizes that separatism, the fanning-out of nationalist moods are Beijing's strong card in Asia. NARODNA ARMIYA dwells on the propaganda mechanism in the Third World countries. The newspaper states that quite often these activities tend to the category of subversion.

LEADERS CABLE GREETINGS TO POLISH LEADERS

AU211843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov have sent the following telegram to Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State:

Dear Comrades, on the national holiday of the People's Republic of Poland, on benalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we send to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, to the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Poland, and to the fraternal Polish people the most cordial greetings.

The liberation of Poland from the Hitlerite-fascist occupation with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army was a great development in the new history of the fraternal Polish people which created extensive possibilities for the democratic development of the country and opened the road to socialism. Vital and major issues of developing the Polish state and nation have been resolved during the years of building socialism in the country.

Under the PZPR leadership and in close unity with the countries of the socialist community, the Polish people achieved major successes in socialist development. We believe that through strenuous and creative work they will overcome hardships and safeguard a further successful building of People's Poland.

While expressing satisfaction so far with the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, the Bulgarian communists and Bulgarian people are ready to continue to actively work for expanding and deepening the comprehensive Bulgarian-Polish relations in conformity with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the two countries and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The BCP, the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people highly value fraternal Poland's contribution to strengthening the unity and cooperation among the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member countries and also to successfully carrying out the peaceful foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community in the name of peace and security in Europe and the world.

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the restoration of Poland, we wish to you, dear Polish comrades, to the Polish communists and to the entire Polish people successes in strengthening and building socialism in Poland and also for the further progress and prosperity of the fraternal Polish people, the telegram says in conclusion.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, TRADE UNIONS MEET AGAIN

AU211531 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- At a joint session today the Council of Ministers and the bureau of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions discussed the implementation of the plan for socio-economic development of the country in the first six months of this year.

A positive assessment was given to the work completed by the working teams and the managements of economic organizations, the ministries and the departments of the trade union bodies and the organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th congress of the party and the directions as given by Mr Todor Zhivkov at the national October conference in 1981.

The fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan has ensured a stable development of the economy in the first six months of the year, which is concretely seen in the rise of the gross profit, the pure production and the public labour efficiency. The income of the people too, has risen and the meeting of their material, cultural and social demands has further imported. [sentence as received]

The government and the bureau of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions surveyed in detail the flaws that have been committed in the implementation of the plan by certain economic organizations and demanded that extra measures be taken by the respective managements, ministeries, executive committees of the county people's councils and the trade union bodies and organizations and by all the persons and organizations in charge of the fulfillment of the annual plan.

Special attention was paid to the issues of: delays in the manufacture of certain products, increasing and meeting the needs of consumer goods to a fuller extent, more effective use of raw and other materials, energy resources, further improvement of the quality of the production, introduction of the scientific and technical achievements at a higher rate and increasing transport's preparedness for a rhythmic transportation of the increasing amount of cargo in the second half of the year.

The session also looked into the results of the efforts at improving the working conditions in 1981 and adopted a decision for the improvement of the economic measures aimed at reducing of diseases and production accidents.

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 JULY

AU220837 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 20 Jul 82 p 1, 3

[Col Stoyan Mikovh report on the arrival of a GDR delegation from the National People's Army [NVA] Political Main Administration headed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and head of the GDR NVA Political Main Administration, on 19 July in Sofia]

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration and it's head, Col Gen Kiril Kosev, a military-political delegation from the GDR NVA headed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and head of the GDR Army's Political Main Administration, arrived in our country on an official friendly visit.

The dear guests were greeted at Sofia airport by the following: Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army; Lt Gen Mitko Mitkov, first deputy head of the People's Army Main Political Administration; Lt Gen Stancho Mitev, first deputy head of the People's Army General Staff; Maj Gen Ivan Shtilyanov and Maj Gen Petko Milushev, deputy heads of the General Staff; and generals and officers from the Sofia garrison. Gerhard Reinert, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in our country and Col (Hermann Neumann), military, naval and air force attache of the GDR Embassy in Sofia, were also at the airport.

The GDR military-political delegation was received by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, interim acting minister of national defense, this morning. The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, as well as by deputy chairmen of the Main Political Administration. Col Gen Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Joint Armed Forces in the Bulgarian Army, was also among those present. The meeting was also attended by Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria and by (Hermann Neumann), GDR military, naval and air force attache in Bulgaria.

A decree of the minister of national defense was read on the awarding of generals and officers from the GDR Army Political Main Administration -- members of the delegations -- with Bulgarian decorations. The members of the delegation were awarded the medals "for services to the Bulgarian People's Army" and "for the consolidation of combat fraternity" for their contribution in strengthening the fraternal friendship and militant cooperation between the armed forces and peoples of Bulgaria and the GDR.

A working meeting was held in the afternoon at the headquarters of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army. Col Gen Kiril Kosev briefed the dear guests on the basic tasks which the People's Army Main Political Administration is now engaged in. Col Gen Heinz Kessler, leader of the GDR NVA delegation expressed most sincere gratitude for the exhaustive information received and in turn shared his experience.

The delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum and paid its respects at the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, the outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement. Wreaths of gratitude were also laid at the Unknown Soldier's Monument, as well as at the Soviet Army monument. The ceremony was attended by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, deputy heads of the Main Political Administration, and other army generals and officers. Gerhard Reinert, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Bulgaria, Maj Gen Valeriy Dzanagov, military, naval and air force attache at the USSR Embassy in our country, and (Hermann Neumann), military, naval and air force attache of the GDR in Bulgaria, were also present.

After this, the guests, accompanied by Lt Gen Mitko Mitkov, first deputy head of the Main Political Administration, visited the Sofia Palace of Culture and the monument to Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary.

Last night, in one of the halls of the People's Army Club, Col Gen Kiril Kosev gave an official dinner party in honor of Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and head of the GDR Political Main Administration and in honor of the military-political delegation visiting our country under his leadership. Col Gen Mircho Asenov, deputy minister of national defense; Lt Gen Stancho Mitev, first deputy chief of staff; deputy heads of the Main Political Administration, generals and officers of the Army were presented at the dinner.

Col Gen Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Joint Armed Forces was also among those present at the official dinner.

Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and (Hermann Neumann), military, naval and air force attache of the GDR Embassy, also attended.

The dinner took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

DAILY REPORTS ZHIVKOV'S VISIT TO ROMANIAN EXHIBIT

AU212101 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jul 82 p 1

[BTA correspondent Boyka Dimitrova report on Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov's visit to the Romanian economic exhibition at the Sofia Universiada Hall on 19 July]

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, inspected with great interest the Romanian economic exhibition, which represents nearly all branches of Romanian industry, presented at the Sofia Universiada Hall. The latest products of the electronic and electrotechnical industry are displayed as main exhibits. Among them there are automated telephone systems, a teleprom transmitter, various transformers, etc.

Comrade Zhivkov showed particular interest in the products of the Romanian chemical and machinebuilding industry. The exhibition shows goods of organic and non-organic chemistry, dyes, plastic materials and chemical products for agriculture. Metal cutting machines predominate among the machinebuilding industry goods, and models of them are exhibited. Cement industry equipment and oil prospecting machinery are also on display. The Romanian transportation machinebuilding industry exhibits new models of freight cars, passenger cars and buses.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also inspected the exhibits of light industry, food industry and timber industry.

He expressed satisfaction at having the opportunity to become familiar with Romanian economic achievements and with the successes of the fraternal Romanian people. Comrade Todor Zhivkov said he had excellent impressions of the high technical standard of the goods on display and stressed that this exhibition will be a new incentive for the further intensification of the traditional economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania based on specialization and production sharing. In this context the exhibition will contribute to uncovering new areas and forms of integration in various industrial branches.

Our first party and state leader wrote as follows in the visitor's book: "The increasing achievements of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in all economic sectors are a prerequisite for even closer cooperation and for consolidating the friendship between our two parties, countries and peoples.

"I am convinced that, under the leadership of the RCP and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian working people will persist even more selflessly in their efforts for the further upsurge of our neighbor country -- socialist Romania."

TANCHEV RECEIVES U.S. EAST-WEST GROUP OFFICIAL

AU211545 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev today received (?Marshal Lee), U.S. reserve vice admiral and member of the leadership of the U.S. Committee for East-West Understanding, who is visiting Bulgaria. The tremendous importance of the close and constructive dialogue between East and West was pointed out. With it are linked mankind's hopes for halting the arms race and establishing relations of confidence and cooperation among peoples. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's proposal to convene a conference of Balkan leaders in Sofia to discuss and [word indistinct] turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone was positively assessed.

LEADERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF ZHIVKOVA'S DEATH

AU211525 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, Jul 21 /BTA/ -- It is one year today since the death of Lyudmila Zhivkova. Thousands of citizens came to pay homage to the memory of the eminent figure of the BCP and the Bulgarian State /Lyudmila Zhivkova was a member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture/, at the central Sofia cemetery.

Lyudmila Zhivkova's father Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, laid flowers on the grave. The children, relatives and friends of the deceased were with him. Members and candidate-members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the government and other leaders bowed to Lyudmila Zhivkova's personality and lifework. Many wreaths were laid too.

[Editorial note: Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 21 July notes that the following leaders attended the ceremony: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov."]

FILIPOV DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ROMANIA 22 JULY

AU220932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] On 22 July Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Romania on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister.

Bulgaria and Romania are marching together toward a new life, united by common goals and ideals and the common friendship with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. The friendship and cooperation in all areas are constantly strengthening and expanding on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and according to the agreements reached during the regular meetings between comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu. Our public expects this visit to contribute to further strengthening Bulgarian-Romanian relations and to make a contribution to developing understanding between the two peoples and to the cause of socialism and peace.

Comrade Grisha Filipov is accompanied by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Bulgarian-Romanian Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation; Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply; Toncho Chakurov, minister of electronics and machine building; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Todor Stoychev, Bulgarian ambassador to Romania.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Kiril Zarev, Grigor Stoichkov, Stanish Bonev and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; ministers, deputy ministers and responsible associates of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MEXICO

AU220928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee on Culture, departed for Mexico. The delegation will take part in UNESCO's second world conference on cultural policy.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and deputy chairmen of the Committee on Culture.

CONTRACT SIGNED TO DELIVER SHIPS, RADAR TO USSR

AU211820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] A contract between the Bulgarian Koraboimpex foreign trade enterprise and the Soviet Sudoimport Association was signed at the Bulgarian machinebuilding exhibition in Moscow today. The contract provides for Bulgaria to deliver to the Soviet Union ships and radar stations amounting to 50 million rubles in 1982 and 1983. During the current 5-year plan Bulgaria will deliver to the Soviet Union 100 ships, including nine container-carriers, several 25,000-ton tankers, ferro-concrete docks and other things.

AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL ADOPTS PROGRAM AT SESSION

AU220843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] A session of the Council of Agriculture of the Council of Ministers has been held. A program for increasing the production of raw protein was discussed and adopted so that the cattle-breeding sector will be able to meet its needs for high-quality fodder with its own resources. Measures were also adopted for reducing the costs of construction of the material base in cattle-breeding and sheep-breeding. The Council of Agriculture also discussed some other issues.

MILOS JAKES COMMENTS ON VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD212250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and Presidium member, ended a 3-day working visit in the Hungarian People's Republic. He spoke to our Hungarian correspondent on the results of the visit:

[Begin Jakes recording] The visit was very useful. In particular we have acquainted ourselves with the ways the Hungarian comrades secure a good quality management of the national economy and what approaches they choose in connection with the current international problems. Secondly we have seen directly in enterprises the approach to the fulfillment of tasks. I would like to stress in particular that the meetings we had with Comrade Kadar and Comrade Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, showed that on both sides there is not only interest but also realistic possibilities for further advancement [as heard]. The Hungarian comrades are, I would say, fully of the same opinion that we will have to, as regards the preparation of the next 5-year plan in this 5-year period, make an assessment of how to improve our cooperation further and develop it further in particular as regards cooperation and specialization of production between our industry and Hungarian industry.

As regards the measures adopted by the comrade for managing the economy, they have been implementing them for a long time. Their approach is: they utilize the law of value [as heard] on a much greater scale, and on a much greater scale they support the independence of enterprises in securing the tasks stemming from the state plan. There is a lot of good in it and it is possible to apply this within the improved system of the management of national economy in Czechoslovakia and also within our plans of improving and utilizing the system, of course applying it in such a way that it should correspond to the steps which we have made in Czechoslovakia so far. [end recording]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE POLES ON NATIONAL DAY

LD212328 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Prague, [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak communists and all the people are deeply interested in developing and strengthening traditional relations of friendship and fruitful many-sided cooperation with Poland, said a congratulatory telegram sent by Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president, and Premier Lubomir Strougal to Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish United Workers' Party first secretary and premier, and president [title as received] Henryk Jablonski on Poland's national day.

The Czechoslovak people voiced full support for the efforts of the Polish party and patriotic forces to overcome the critical situation in the country, to strengthen the foundations of socialist construction and the authority of the Polish state, the telegram said.

Czechoslovak communists and workers are deeply convinced that the Polish workers party and the working class will succeed in overcoming the present complications and the resistance of counterrevolutionary forces, in strengthening the socialist system, and in making further progress along the path of socialist construction.

The Polish People's Republic as a member of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance can fully rely in this effort on support and assistance of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other fraternal states, the telegram stressed.

FORMER UN ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT

DW211329 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Interview with Peter Florin, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy foreign minister and former representative to the United Nations; questions by unidentified program moderator with questions from viewers by telephone, live]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Florin, you are a diplomat with experience at the United Nations. For many years you were the GDR's permanent representative to the United Nations Organization and were a member and president of the Security Council. Is that correct?

[Answer] Yes, that is right. I even had the opportunity to be president of the Security Council twice during our 2-year period of membership in the council.

[Question] A personal question: Is this strenuous work?

[Answer] Yes, definitely, it is very strenuous. I will understand if people ask: What decisions did the Security Council make during that period? Certain expectations may have been disappointed. Yet, I must say that the United Nations with its Security Council is an extremely important organization. It is the only organization of states of this kind which we have at present.

[Question] Let me add another question: Work there is not confined to the meetings which the world public sees. There are many negotiations, agreements and other diplomatic activities in addition to these meetings.

[Answer] Why, of course. Speeches in the Security Council are important because they tend to explain positions, however, the main work is done in the negotiating rooms before a resolution is submitted to the Security Council. If the resolution is put up for a vote, it has been preceded by a great amount of intensive work.

[Question] So much for introductory questions. What we plan to do today is discuss the second special UN General Assembly session on questions of disarmament, and as usual, dear viewers, you have the opportunity to call us here in the studio in Berlin by telephone and ask your questions. You see our telephone number on the screen now once more -- 6702111. Our telephone lines have been open for your calls since 1900, and the first questions have arrived. So, let's get down to business right away. Comrade Minister, the first question is naturally directed at the results of the conference and the course of the conference. The question is: Can we be satisfied or must we accept disappointment?

[Answer] This ia a very important question of interest to many people. I believe that we can best find the answer if we look at the facts. The second special assembly actually had the task of reviewing how the conclusions of the first special assembly had been implemented and, beyond that, of drafting a comprehensive disarmament program. Unfortunately, this was not possible because the NATO states were not prepared to cooperate. I have with me the final report which reveals this very fact.

Nevertheless, I might say that this final report quite unequivocally reaffirms the final document of the first special assembly and emphasizes the priorities in the disarmament negotiations contained therein. In this document here -- made up of 23 pages in English -- we find such passages where the great concern about the danger of war in general and nuclear war in particular is mentioned, war whose prevention -- it says verbatim -- is declared once again to be the most urgent and pressing task of this time. All member states are called on to consider, as soon as possible, relevant proposals aimed at the prevention of war in general and nuclear war in particular, so that mankind's survival will not be jeopardized. I think this is an extremely significant statement by all UN members because this final report was adopted by consensus -- which means without any vote.

The 37th UN General Assembly, the final report continues, should decide to hold a world disarmament campaign. I understand this to mean a campaign for the mobilization of the world public. The Geneva Disarmament Committee was asked to continue work on a comprehensive disarmament program and to submit a draft to the 38th UN General Assembly. Thus this means that work on this disarmament program has not been concluded yet but must be continued with appropriate intensity. Finally, the 38th UN General Assembly should also (?recommend) the convocation of a third UN special assembly on questions concerning disarmament, or rather decide on it.

It is necessary, however, to point out that the most important event of this assembly -- and this is why this assembly will claim a special place in history -- was actually the message by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which he announced the USSR's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

[Question] At this point could I perhaps inject a question from Peter Niemayer of Fuerstenwalde. He refers to this message by Leonid Brezhnev to the special assembly which you just said contains the USSR's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. He asks what role this step played in the assembly proper, and he would also like to know in this connection what is new about it. After all, there is already a multitude of USSR initiatives in this field. Could you perhaps address this issue?

[Answer] For quite some time the Soviet Union has declared that it is prepared to undertake a commitment of not to use nuclear weapons or on whose territory no nuclear weapons are deployed. It has been prepared to undertake this commitment also by means of corresponding agreements, treaties, accords, declarations and so forth. Now the Soviet Union on its own initiative has delivered a unilateral commitment that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

I must say that speeches in the United Nations are generally not interrupted by applause. However, when Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko read this message there was stormy applause, and many speeches subsequently welcomed this step because it was seen not only as a great political act but also an act having a great legal basis. After all, what this amounts to is that a nuclear weapons state is undertaking a significant commitment.

[Question] The question asked by Peter Hauptmann of Berlin has actually been partially answered. Western mass media in this connection -- meaning the commitment we are just discussing -- speak of propaganda and contend that the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact nations are superior, a superiority which must be offset by a doctrine of nuclear deterrence.

[Answer] To begin with, let me say that if this were propaganda, it wouldn't be bad propaganda, and we could not but wish that the other nuclear weapons states would come out with identical propaganda. To this day we are still waiting for a statement on this issue from the United States or the other nuclear powers.

What is at stake here is not propaganda. Regarding the question of the military balance between the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact nations, I do not believe I should indulge in a juggling of figures now. It is enough to recall that Mr Reagan's predecessor, President Carter, during his meeting in Vienna with the USSR's supreme representative, Comrade Brezhnev, found that an approximate parity existed in military strength. That is indeed the case.

Now one state has renounced one component in that it has declared that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is an entirely new situation, of course.

[Question] Comrade Minister, you have just reemphasized the truly historical significance of this commitment. Yet, it is necessary to add that this is not the Soviet Union's only disarmament initiative which was the subject of discussion at this world forum. What were some others? Perhaps you could give us an outline.

[Answer] The Soviet Union presented a memorandum with proposals to the special assembly. Let me cite only some of these proposals from this memorandum which I have here with me. The Soviet Union proposed that the development of new nuclear weapons systems be discontinued. It also suggested that the production of fissionable material for use in weapons, of nuclear ammunition and of the means of delivery for these weapons be discontinued. These are measures which are in keeping with the international demand for a freeze of nuclear arsenals. We are also familiar with the demand which has been advanced by American public figures as well.

The Soviet Union proposed a gradual reduction, and ultimate elimination, of all nuclear weapons. It declared that it is necessary to adopt responsible and serious attitudes toward the bilateral negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

The Soviet Union submitted special proposals on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. It declared its readiness to remove from Europe all medium-range nuclear weapons, even all medium-range tactical nuclear weapons. In the event the United States is not prepared for that, it declared its readiness to undertake gradual but essential reductions on both sides. In addition, the Soviet Union has proved through unilateral steps of its own that it not only promotes such agreements but that it will also abide by them.

Finally, the Soviet Union proposed a resolution on a general ban of nuclear weapons tests and on preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has gone so far as to be the only nuclear state to declare its readiness to place some of its civilian nuclear installations under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Soviet Union has submitted proposals on banning chemical weapons; it has submitted the basic elements of a draft convention on banning chemical weapons in which it also accepted one-the-spot checks as one mechanism. Let's add the prevention of the arms race in space, the limitation of military activities on the oceans, the limitation and reduction of conventional forces and weapons -- I don't believe there is a single field in which the Soviet Union did not submit constructive proposals at this special assembly.

[Question] Am I right in interpreting these as representative of the urgent world political question which concerns every country? Yet, these are questions to which neither the United States nor NATO have so far given any answers.

[Answer] A certain answer has been given, to be sure, but not a positive one. We might say that we are, of course, still waiting for an affirmative response. We must say, however, that by their measures and their actions and decisions the NATO states have so far given a negative response. Let's hope that this will not be their last word.

[Question] Now I would like to pass along a question by Hans-Peter Simson from Erfurt. He would like to know what concrete contribution was made by the GDR to the second UN special session.

[Answer] The GDR made very serious preparations for the second UN special assembly, such as through our activity in the Geneva Disarmament Committee -- where the GDR is a member -- through consultations in many capitals in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America, and through many discussions and so on. Today I simply want to direct your attention to those things which are directly connected with the session. I remind you that Comrad Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, addressed a message to the UN special session outlining once again our peace initiatives where our desire for peace was especially stressed. Our foreign minister gave a basic speech at the session in which he pointed out our views on avoiding a nuclear world war as well as a number of concrete steps to be taken.

Regarding the concrete initiatives, I would like to emphasize a few of the ones which the GDR undertook directly during the assembly.

We suggested that it be decided to issue an appeal to conduct immediate negotiations at the Geneva Disarmament Committee with the aim of banning the neutron weapon. You all know that this is a very dangerous weapon which was planned by the United States to be used particularly for limited nuclear warfare in Europe. If such a weapon is produced and deployed, it will naturally increase the danger of nuclear war. This is why we appealed to all non-nuclear states to declare that they would not permit the deployment of these weapons on their territory.

We also made a very important statement regarding chemical weapons. We suggested the immediate discontinuation of the further development of this terrible weapon. This particularly applies to binary weapons, which are a dangerous new category of chemical weapons whose extensive production has been started in the United States. It is necessary to prevent the arms race in the chemical field from becoming faster than the negotiation process. It is, therefore, necessary to issue a ban on the development of these chemical weapons.

Finally, we dealt in particular with the problem of disarmament negotiations. We stressed the great responsibility and duty of all states, particularly nuclear states and other militarily strong countries, to conduct disarmament negotiations seriously and with trust.

I think that with these concrete initiatives -- I cited three of them here -- our delegation truly performed at the special assembly in the way our people demand our representatives do on such occasions.

[Question] Comrade Peter Florin, for all the viewers who tuned in somewhat later, I want to say that our issue is the second UN special session on disarmament.

Now a phone call from Karl-Heinz Scheller from Magdeburg. He asks whether disarmament discussions in such a broad framework can produce results at all, and whether or not bilateral or multilateral negotiations would be more promising and make more sense?

[Answer] Disarmament agreements are natually concluded as the result of multilateral or bilateral negotiations. On the other hand, however, such a UN General Assembly session is of extraordinary significance because it is important to determine the opinion of the vast majority of states. If at such a forum these states stress the necessity of preventing a nuclear world war and orient all discussions toward this end, this has a great political-moral influence on any kind of negotiations.

[Question] The fact that we are discussing a most urgent issue here is proven by the numerous calls we are receiving. I would like to thank you most cordially for them. Mrs Maria Koehmer, who has called us from Hoyerswerda -- she is a civics teacher -- has the following question: Several proposals have been submitted by nonaligned states. How are these proposals to be assessed? How do they fit in?

[Answer] Well, I must say that many nonaligned states were extremely active at this special session. Active -- this means that the realization of the necessity has grown that all states must act together particularly for the discontinuation of nuclear armament. This was also expressed in direct and concrete proposals.

The Indian delegation submitted a draft resolution on freezing nuclear weapons. There were joint resolutions by India and Mexico which also dealt with the problems of nuclear war. There also was a resolution submitted by Mexico and Sweden which deals particularly with the problems of preventing a nuclear world war from the standpoint of demands placed on the Soviet Union and the United States. Such limitations, however, demonstrate the shortcoming of such a resolution because if you address a message to nuclear states, you must include all of them.

I mention all this to show that the initaitives were very extensive and numerous. If you view them together with the proposals of socialist states -- I won't say that they are identical everywhere, but regarding the general orientation to the various problems and regarding goals -- we can say that the socialist states and a great number of the nonaligned states are following the same line with their initiatives.

[Question] This is actually an expression of the worldwide intensification of activities to avoid a nuclear inferno. At the time of the UN special session, however, the United States and other NATO countries further intensified their confrontation and high armament policy. Was this course noted in any way at the session?

[Answer] Well, we must regrettably state that similar to the first special session, when a NATO summit conference was taking place in Washington where the long-term armament program was decided, this time -- exactly at the time of the second special session -- a number of new decisions were made at a NATO summit conference in Bonn which amount to an intensification and continuation of preparations to deploy medium-range weapons in West Europe, to step up conventional armament and to extend NATO's radius of action. NATO was even expanded at this summit meeting. In other words, the decisions of this summit meeting were by no means in line with what was considered necessary by the majority of UN member states at the second special session.

This fact was also demonstrated by the actions of NATO representatives. They were not willing at all to discuss their views regarding the use of nuclear weapons. At one of the discussions this led to the Brazilian representative standing up and saying: If you do not want to even discuss the problem of how to avoid a nuclear world war and also deal with problems of doctrine, what is the use of my presence here? He got up and walked out with his aides.

I think you can say that the position held by the NATO countries at this special session has isolated them considerably by demonstrating that their current political views will not at present help achieve progress inthe fields of arms limitation and disarmament.

[Question] Comrade Minister, you earlier discussed the world disarmament campaign when you mentioned the results of the session. Here is a question from Detlef Kuhn from Zwickau. He would like to know how we will participate in this.

[Answer] Well, as far as the GDR people, that is all of us, are concerned, I think it is absolutely clear that we have always and in various ways expressed our desire for peace, understanding and negotiations.

I believe I can say that the decision to call the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament had a mobilizing effect throughout the world. It is a fact that never before have there been such great antiwar movements in the world as at present. These movements are made up of various forces, forces which have different standpoints with regard to many problems, but which adopt a clear and unequivocal approach to the main problem -- the problem of war or peace.

I recall the large demonstration in New York at the time of the second special session and the demonstrations in Paris and Bonn. As regards us, I recall the Whitsuntide youth meeting here in the GDR. This was the word of youth in the GDR, [as heard] and I am convinced that we will all participate adequately in this campaign which will be organized by the United Nations.

[Question] Comrade Floring, I have many questions here from our viewers, and I must look at the studio clock to see how much broadcasting time we still have; I think there is enough time for two more questions, first a question from Ingolf (Persicke) from Berlin. He is of the opinion that effective disarmament progress will be possible only if an atmosphere of confidence exists. What have we, the socialist states, done in this respect?

[Answer] This question of confidence is very important. Often there is talk in the world that confidence-building measures must be taken. Naturally, we are prepared to negotiate this question at any time. We are for confidence-building measures. I personally maintain that the best confidence-building measure is a constructive proposal regarding arms limitation and disarmament. It would build confidence, for example, if the United States made a statement that it will be never the first to use nuclear weapons. Or if understanding were to be achieved on an immediate ban on the development of chemical weapons, and so on. This seems to me to be the main issue with the regard to creating confidence.

[Question] In the remaining 2 minutes we ought to deal with the following question, Comrade Florin: In a few weeks the 37th UN General Assembly will begin. Disarmament problems are again on the agenda. I would like to know what the GDR will do.

[Answer] Well, we have had the fourth SED Central Committee meeting. In the final statement by Erich Honecker, the GDR's peace policy was clearly outlined again. The desire was stressed to work and act in all negotiations to achieve results. I would like to say that we are prepared, as was outlined by the socialist states at the end of the last special assembly, to sit down at a table with any state and hold constructive negotiations. I am convinced that at the 37th UN General Assembly session the same problems will be on the agenda again, carrying the same weight or even more weight, and I hope that it will then be possible to adopt resolutions which will bring even more influence to bear on the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament.

[Moderator] Comrade Minister, I thank you very much for your answers, and dear viewers, I thank you very much for your questions. Good-bye until our next broadcast.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET POLICY LEADERS 21 JULY

LD212118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jul (ADN) -- On the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent most cordial good wishes and greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

The telegram says: "The founding of the Polish People's Republic opened a new era in the history of the Polish people. Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, the working class and all working people in People's Poland have achieved undeniable successes in the building of socialism. Thanks to its firm alliance with the USSR and as an integral part of the community of socialist states the Polish People's Republic is an important factor in the struggle for the preservation of peace and continuing detente throughout the world."

"The relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation, which for decades have linked the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, embody the vitality and strength of socialism in our countries. They count among the historic achievemetns of our parties, and they constitute a stablizing element for European peace.

The recent visit of a Polish party and state delegation to Berlin has given new impetus to the cooperation of both states on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In implementing our treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, concluded 5 years ago, we are jointly fulfilling the high political responsibility both states bear for the strengthening of the community of socialist states and the consolidation of the European postwar system.

We affirm that the resolute measures taken in your country to safeguard socialism enjoy the support of the people of the GDR. In the solution of the tasks you have adopted to ensure continued socialist construction, we wholeheartedly wish you and all communists and patriotic forces of socialist Poland much success.

ARTICLE COMMEMORATES ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON HITLER

AU211220 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German on 20 July carries an 800-word article on page 4 by Wolfgang Gebhardt on the "Courageous Antifascist Deed" by Col Claus Graf Schenk von Stauffenberg headlined "We Preserve the Heritage of Stauffenberg and His Friends." In the article Gebhardt recalls the attack on Hitler on 20 July 1944, maintaining that "the cue 'Walkuere' which was to initiate a military uprising was given to late."

The author then analyzes the background of the conspiracy, stating that in the summer of 1944 the antifascist resistance was growing in nearly all the countries of Europe and also in Germany under the leadership of the Communist Party and that "in this situation the forces of the Germa monopoly capital wanted to prevent an antifascist mass movement." Gebhardt then refers to former Leipzig Mayor Carl Goerdeler and to Ludwig Beck, who were the leaders of these forces and wanted to "make peace with the Western powers but continue the war against the Soviet Union on the Eastern Front" thus opposing a "smaller but more active group of the conspiracy" headed by Stauffenberg, who wanted peace on all fronts and more and more agreed with the policy of the "Freies Deutschland" national committee which was founded "at the initiative of the Communist Party of Germany [KPD] by German communists and German soldiers and officer prisoners of war in the Soviet Union."

The article then stresses that Stauffenberg favored cooperation with the KPD members and recognized the particular role of the working people in a broad antifascist-democratic front but that the patriots around Stauffenberg "were in the minority in the conspiracy of 20 July." The author then quotes Wilhelm Pieck on the causes of the failure of the attack and Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany, stating that "'Stauffenberg belongs to us!'" and that the GDR will cultivate the heritage of Stauffenberg and his friends.

BRIEFS

PREPARATIONS FOR PIPELINE -- Moscow, 21 Jul (ADN) -- GDR teams which are to build a section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod natural-gas pipeline in the Western USSR are preparing to set up a welding base. The installation will weld pipes into longer sections before they are transported to the point at which they will be laid and will facilitate maximum performance in laying the pipes. The FDJ brigades based near Ivano-Frankovsk in the Ukraine are doing the preparatory work for the assembly of the installation, which was developed in the GDR within a short span of time. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 21 Jul 82 LD]

LEADERS CABLE CONGRATULATIONS TO JARUZELSKI

LD212122 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulary telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The telegram says:

"The HSWP, the Hungarian Government and people know that the Polish forces of socialism are experiencing a difficult period. They had to take hard measures to block counter-revolution, evade the danger of civil war and create the basis for a socialist renewal. They proclaimed the programme of national salvation on the basis of which they have to overcome former distortions, have to repel attacks of anti-socialist forces and have to defend the socialist achievements of the past 38 years. It is our firm conviction that the Polish communists' unity and their actions taken jointly with all advocates of socialism and other progressive forces will promote consolidation and the socio-economic progress of the Polish People's Republic. Let us assure you that the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people are supporting your struggle for a strong, socialist Poland.

"We note with satisfaction that the traditional friendship and many-sided cooperation of the two countries and peoples have a sound basis. We have ideals, goals and interests in common. We are certain that the relations of the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen in all spheres of life, for the good of the cause of our peoples and socialism.

"On the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, we wish you and the fraternal Polish people -- as a firm member of the socialist community -- to further develop the country and proceed with socialist construction."

Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, has cabled his congratulations to Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. The Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth Union, the National Peace Council and the National Council of Hungarian Women have cabled congratulations to their partner organizations.

ESTI HIRLAP DISCUSSES SITUATION IN POLAND

LD212134 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- An editorial in Wednesday's afternoon Budapest daily ESTI HIRLAP observes the anniversary of Polish national rebirth, July 22, 1944, when "free Poland opted for the socialist road....and, along with its friends and allies, became an important factor of peace and security in Europe.

"In four decades Poland's character has undergone a fundamental transformation, a long list of figures about development could be supplied. However, it is part of (the sometimes bitter) reality that in recent period, especially until last December, the attention of the world was drawn to Poland not by positive phenomena. Erroneous line of the former party and state leadership sharpened social and economic conflicts, embroiled the country in a serious crisis, then crisis was exacerbated by uninhibited demagogy of anarchist and counterrevolutionary groups. They pushed the country to the brink of anarchy and were threatening equilibrium and peace in Europe. There was only one solution: resolute action by the best Polish patriots, which led to the turnabout of December 13.

"Almost eight months have elapsed since then. Poland is still in an extremely difficult situation. True, initial steps have been taken toward economic consolidation, but Poland is still a long way from a really efficient economy and the turning of the badly needed reform into practice. For the time being, production and the living standards are falling. Initial steps have been taken to restore law and order and rewin confidence, but it needs time. Especially now that constructive steps are obstructed by economic sanctions, psychological warfare and last-ditch efforts of beaten reactionary forces.

"Polish leadership has given a praiseworthy, modest and realistic assessment of past period, and it made clear the resolve to concentrate on problems of the future. In addition to managing day-to-day business, the party Central Committee has recently served a good example by its session, which was devoted to the youth, who play an outstanding role in Poland's life. We as true friends of Polish people -- who followed the months of turmoil not as aloof observers but with active responsibility for the common cause -- conclude that we are witnessing a repeated Polish renewal and that Polish people are forging ahead consistently in the right way. This development is of outstanding importance both for the future and fate of Polish people and peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

"These days Poland is observing the 38th anniversary of her rebirth and is busy on the present renewal. In its efforts Poland can rely on peoples -- among them, Hungarians -- who have in similar ways experienced some testing historical junctures and know that a right policy can speed up consolidation even after severest crises."

KADAR RECEIVES CPCZ'S JAKES IN BUDAPEST

AU211154 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 82 p 1

[CTK report: "J. Kadar Has Received M. Jakes"]

[Text] Budapest, 19 July (CTK) -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived on Monday for a working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic on the invication of the MSZMP Central Committee. He was met at the Ferihegy International Airport in Budapest by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Also present was Andrej Barcak, CSSR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic.

The same day Milos Jakes was received in Budapest by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. In a cordial, comradely talk, the two representatives especially assessed questions concerning political and economic relations between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

On Monday Comrade Milos Jakes also had talks with Frerenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on further developing economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Jakes Concludes Visit

LD212202 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary between July 19 and 21 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Milos Jakes held a meeting, marked by cordial comradely atmosphere.

During talks with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, the parties exchanged views on the implementation of the economic resolutions of the HSWP 12th Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. They briefed each other on current economic tasks and the further development of the two countries' economic cooperation.

The Czechoslovak politician had talks with two members of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi.

Milos Jakes left Hungary Wednesday. He was seen off by Ferenc Havasi and Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak ambassador in Budapest.

KADAR MEETS WITH MALTESE PRIME MINISTER

LD211038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff in Budapest. Mintoff, who is also secretary general of the Malta Labor Party, is in Hungary on an unofficial visit. International political issues and relations between the two countries were discussed at the talks, which were held at the offices of the MSZMP Central Committee. Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Matyas Szuros, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, were present at the discussion. Earlier, Gyorgy Lazar received Dom Mintoff in the parliament building.

Prime Minister Departs

LD212338 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta and general secretary of Malta Labour Party who, together with a delegation, paid an unofficial visit to Hungary on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Budapest Wednesday.

At Ferihegy Airport they were seen off by Gyorgy Lazar, Matyas Szurgos, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC, and Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Budapest, July 20 (MTI) -- Budapest "Export" company and the Soviet Techpostroyexport foreign trade association have concluded a general agreement on building industrial cooperation on third markets. Accordingly, the two companies will coordinate their market research activities and will seek common jobs mainly in developing countries. The cooperation is scheduled to cover construction of modern flats, communal institutions and cultural centers. Previously Hungarian and Soviet partners cooperated in hotel construction too. The recently signed agreement extends to common delivery of building materials factories to third markets. Large industrial establishments will be built by the Soviet Union, and railway ferro-concrete seatings, concrete element making plants, glass factories, sanitary china plants and concrete factories suppied by the Hungarian side. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 20 Jul 82 LD]

SEJM RECALLS CZYREK, OTHERS FROM POSTS 21 JULY

Government Changes Reported

LD211714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] After the end of its plenary debate the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic adopted a resolution in which it accepted the assessment of the situation in the country following the introduction of the state of martial law and the 6 months of its existence, submitted by the chairman of the Council of Ministers and concerning both the sociopolitical sphere and the economy. The Sejm, the resolution says, welcomes with satisfaction the forecast of the possibility of an early abrogation of the state of martial law and the information concerning the release of a considerable majority of the interned persons. The Sejm expressed its conviction that the release from internment will be interpreted as a clear expression of the will for understanding and dialogue and of the authorities' reluctance to make use of the means of coercion and repression beyond what is absolutely necessary. The Sejm, the resolution continues, attaches much importance to the resumption of the activities of employees' self-management system, recognizing that it is now the most important lever of public activity and of the participation of the working people in the management of the national economy.

The resolution says that by implementing consistently and systematically the processes of renewal we can consolidate in our public life the civic sense of responsibility for the development of the state and its institution. The future of the country, both in the immediate period and in the perspective of history, depends on us alone.

The Sejm welcomed with satisfaction the joint declaration of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD and also the Pax Association, the Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic-Social Union on the subject of the patriotic movement of national rebirth. This movement has room for all those who recognize the inviolability of the bases of the state system in our country and are guided by the conviction that the socialist system best serves the good of Poland. The Sejm welcomed with satisfaction the initiative of the appointment of the provisional council of the patriotic movement of national rebirth and gives its full support to the political trends in the declaration concerning the movement. Let the experiences of the past and the values of our Constitution adopted 30 years ago, the resolution concludes, contribute to the rallying of ideas and efforts for the sake of ensuring that Poland's future matches the aspirations and longings of all Poles.

In the next item on the agenda the Sejm went on to changes in the composition of the Sejm Presidium. The marshal informed it that a letter had come to the Sejm Presidium from Vice Marshal Andrzej Weblan, in which he requested that his resignation from that post be put to the Sejm. The Sejm acceded to that request and recalled Andrzej Werblan from the post of Sejm vice marshal.

The marshal, on behalf of the Sejm and on his own behalf, thanked Andrzej Weblan for his many years of activity on the Sejm Presidium. With the authorization of the Commission for Cooperation Among the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD, the marshal proposed the appointment to the posts of Sejm vice marshals Zbigniew Gertych and Jerzy Ozdowski, presenting their professional and social qualifications. The marshal said that the proposals submitted are aimed at broadening in the composition of the Sejm Presidium the representation of the social forces represented in the Sejm. In order for this to be implemented, the Sejm Presidium submitted a draft resolution on changes in the chamber's regulations, providing for an increase in the number of vice marshals from three to four. After a vote the Sejm adopted the resolution on this issue, and Deputies Zbigniew Gertych and Jerzy Ozdowski were elected to the posts of Sejm vice marshals.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski rose to speak for the second time today. He requested that Jerzy Ozdowski be recalled from the function of deputy premier and Jozef Czyrek from the function of minister of foreign affairs; that Zenon Kommender be appointed deputy premier and also be recalled from the function of minister of domestic trade; that Zygmunt Lakomiec be appointed minister of domestic trade; that Stefan Olszowski be appointed minister of foreign affairs; and that Andrzej Ornat be appointed minister without portfolio and be a member of the Council of Ministers.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said that he intends to entrust Andrzej Ornat with the leadership of the committee of the Council of Ministers which will deal with youth matters. As is well known, an initiative of that kind was recently proposed by the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum.

As a result of a ballot the Sejm recalled Jerzy Ozdowski from the function of deputy premier and Jozef Czyrek from the function of the minister of foreign affairs, and appointed, as already proposed by the premier, Zenon Kommender as deputy premier, Zygmunt Lakomiec as minister of domestic trade, Stafan Olszowski as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Andrzej Ornat as minister and member of the Council of Ministers.

At the winding up of the deliberations the Sejm adopted a resolution on the closure of the present, already fourth spring session of the Sejm. This ended the deliberations.

Voting on Changes Reported

LD211934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Under item No three of the agenda the Sejm changed the composition of the Council of Ministers. Proposals on the subject were submitted by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, who proposed the recall of Jerzy Ozdowski from the post of deputy premier in view of his election to the post of the deputy speaker of the Sejm and of Josef Czyrek from the post of the minister for foreign affairs in view of the fact that he has to concentrate his attention on the functions of his post as secretary of the Central Committee.

The Sejm adopted a resolution recalling Jerzy Ozdowski from the post of deputy premier with 11 abstentions and Jozef Czyrek from the post of minister for foreign affairs with one vote against and 18 abstentions. At the same time the Sejm passed resolutions appointing Zenon Komender to the post of deputy premier and simultaneously recalling him from the post of minister of internal trade and services unamimously, Zygmunt Lakomiec to the post of minister of internal trade and services with 8 votes against and 13 abstentions, Stefan Olszowski to the post of minister of foreign affairs with 9 votes against and 32 abstentions and Andrzej Ornat to the post of minister, member of the Council of Ministers with one abstention.

Biographical Sketches

LD220306 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Zenon Komender was born in 1923 in Czestochowa of a worker's family. During the Nazi occupation he took part in many combat operations as a member of the resistance. He is a graduate of Wroclaw Polytechnical Institute. In 1965 he became a member of the Presidium and later deputy chairman of the Board of the Pax Association. On 23 January 1982 he was elected chairman of the Board of the Pax Association. Zenon Komender frequently writes on political and socioeconomic topics. He has been a Sejm deputy since 1969. In October 1981 he was appointed minister of domestic trade and services. He joined the Presidium [as received] of the government.

Zygmunt Lakomiec was born in 1938 of a peasant family. He has a degree in economics. From 1974 he worked in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services as the director of the Department of Planning and Forecasting. Later he became general director in that department. From June to September 1981 he was minister of domestic trade and services and most recently he was first deputy minister of domestic trade and services. He is a member of the PZPR.

Andrzej Ornat was born in 1946 in Garwolin of a peasant family. He graduated from Warsaw University where he studied psychology and pedagogy. From 1975 he has been the head of the Organizational Department at the headquarters of the Polish Scout Union. In November 1979 he was elected deputy head and in May 1980 head of the Polish Scout Union.

At the seventh congress of the Polish Scout Union in March 1981 he was reelected as the head of the union. At the Ninth PZPR Congress he was elected as a member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the PZPR Youth Committee.

Stefan Olszowski was born in 1931 in Torun of a teacher's family. He graduated from Lodz University where he studied Polish philology. From 1954 to 1956 he worked at the Main Board of the Polish Youth League and was Polish representative to the International Students' League in Prague. From 1956 to 1960 he was chairman of the Main Council of the Polish Students' Union and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth League. From 1960 to 1963 S. Olszowski was secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee. From 1963 until November 1968 he headed the Press Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee. In 1964, at Fourth PZPR Congress, he was elected member of the PZPR Central Committee and, at the fifth congress in 1968, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In December 1970 he joined the Politburo of the Central Committee. At the Sixth PZPR Congress in 1971 the Central Committee reelected him member of the politburo. From December 1971 to 1976 he was minister of foreign affairs. From December 1976 to February 1980 he was again secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. At the Eighth PZPR Congress he was elected member of the Central Committee.

From March to November 1980 he was ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR. On 24 August 1980 at fourth plenum of the Central Committee he was elected member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. At the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR he was reelected member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. On 16 July 1982 at the ninth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee he resigned as secretary of the Central Committee.

He has been a deputy of the Sejm of the 5th, 6th and 7th convocations. S. Olszìwski was awarded the Order of the Banner of Labor 1st and 2nd class, the officer's cross of the Order of Rebirth of Poland and other decorations.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS FREE DETAINEES, SCORE REAGAN

Release of Detainees Announced

LD211444 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 21 Jul 82

["Interior Ministry Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 21 July -- In effect of the decision taken by Chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's minister for internal affairs did the following:

- recommended that voivodas lift decisions on suspending the activity of some associations.

- ordered passport authorities to grant permissions for private travels abroad to visit members of the family under invitations confirmed by Polish consular authorities, for travels under exchange between institutions, organizations, friendly towns, etc., and travels by school and university students to foreign practice taken up under permission from respective ministries.

- agreed to lift limitations in the navigation of sea-going yachts within territorial waters and at sea as a form of training or renovation.

- lifted registration limitations in the border zone for the time of the summer holidays, till the end of next September.

- took into consideration the Polish Womens' League motion and ordered lifting of the decision on the internment of women.

- ordered commanders of militia voivodship headquarters to lift the decision on the internment or to grant leaves to 1,227 internees whose attitude is a guarantee of that they will not take up actions incompatible with the legal order now in force. 913 internees will be released, and the remaining 314 will receive leaves.

Public Communications Reopened

LD211444 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 21 Jul 82

["Communications Ministry Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 21 July -- In effect of the decision taken by Chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the minister of communications, acting in agreement with the interior minister, ordered the following as of July 23.

-- Reopening of the international operator-handled telephone communications for public use.

-- Admission of cables for receivers at home and abroad from all senders, including cables transmitted by phone.

-- Reopening of the international operator-handled telex service for subscribers with telex stations and of telex services for institutions and population in telex centres located at communications offices in voivodship cities.

Cables and telex messages can be formulated in Polish, Russian, English, French, and German.

Figures Given; Reagan Denounced

LD211738 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 21 Jul (PAP) -- The minister of internal affairs today decided to liberate 1,227 internees. Of these, 913 will be released, while the remainder will be given leave from their places of detention, Major Wieslaw Gornicki said today at a press conference for foreign correspondents accredited to Poland on today's statement in the Sejm by General Jaruzelski, and current political problems.

Wieslaw Gornicki announced that 630 persons, including Lech Walesa, will remain in their places of detention. For a few days yet it will be impossible to say whether or when the other leaders of 'Solidarity' (excluding Walesa) will be released.

Major Gornicki said that he is authorized to make the following statement: "President Reagan's statement of 19 July was offensive to the Polish state and people, and falls below the permissible level for civilized countries that maintain diplomatic relations with each other."

No U.S. President has made a statement in such a tone, even during the Korean War. President Reagan is usurping the right to teach us what is in Poland's interests and what forms of behavior are moral. A comparison of President Reagan's statement with today's speech in the Sejm by W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, leaves no doubts as to who does and who does not want a normalization of relations in Poland, who needs detente and social harmony, and who is really interested in adding fat to the fire.

REPORTAGE ON SPEAKERS AT 21 JULY SEJM SESSION

Barcikowski Address

LD211808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1414 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Support for the intentions of the government, presented by General Jaruzelski, was expressed by the chairman of the deputies' clubs of the PZPR, Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski; the ZSL, Boleslaw Struzek; and the SD, Deputy Jan Pawel Fajecki.

The first to take the floor was Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski:

[Begin recording] Citizen speaker: May it please the house, the PZPR Deputies' Club understands and supports the intentions of the government, contained in the speech by General Jaruzelski. We share the assessments and motions contained in the speech. I have no doubt that the premier's political line will meet with the active support of the PZPR. We are counting on the support of all citizens who consider the good of socialist Poland and the properly-understood interests of the community to be guidelines for their behavior. We also count (?on this) at the July session of the Sejm, on the eve of the anniversary of the proclamation of the manifesto, which was the harbinger of revolutionary changes in the nation's political life. (?Many) of us remember what Poland looked like then, liberated after the years of the occupation [words indistinct] and how devastated our country was.

We also remember the deep political divisions that led to civil war, with all its consequences. Yet at this time agricultural reform was being conducted, the people's state's industry was set in motion, the western and northern lands were settled and education was organized, opening the path to learning for the children of workers and peasants for the [word indistinct] first time.

This was possible precisely thanks to the determination of the working people, who did not want to [passage indistinct] but, rather [words indistinct] they undertook great toil to improve their destiny and develop the country.

If we return with our thoughts to those times today, it would not be in order to appeal to [words indistinct] the living conditions. There is no such need. The citizens' knowledge and ability are many times greater in today's Poland, and, by the same token, the possibilities for overcoming the present crisis are also greater. We think of those years because we must all be aware of great strength [word indistinct] when the revolution opened the way to [words indistinct].

The line of socialist construction in Poland [passage indistinct] interlinked with crisis situations, with periods of political tension. We do not shirk thorough examination of this phenomenon. Such examinations are currently being conducted with a view to drawing conclusions that will restrict the possibilities for future crises. The view broadly propagated by the opponents of socialism, which disputes the achievements of our political order [words indistinct], is incorrect. It is incorrect from the historical point of view, misses the facts created by people and is detrimental from the point of view of the need for higher activeness. Socialism in Poland has solved many of the working people's highly significant problems and well knows the problems that require solutions.

A year has elapsed since our party's ninth congress -- the congress that was prepared in very complex political conditions. A wide range of reforms envisaged in the ninth congress' resolutions is being implemented. Contrary to the accusations levelled against our party by the enemies of socialism, who maintain that those declarations were forced and did not express the true intentions of the party, we are implementing reforms under martial law and thus are not being forced to do so but are doing so in appreciation of the justification for and necessity of these reforms.

Working together with other parliamentary parties and circles in the Sejm, the parliamentary PZPR is actively participating in the implementation of statutes that will constitute a legal basis for the reforms. [end recording]

The speaker subsequently drew attention to the fact that General Jaruzelski presented issues connected with martial law and defined conditions that will make it possible to restrict it and, finally, lift it. He stated that the parliamentary PZPR shares that stance.

Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski continued his speech.

[Begin recording] We believe that the road toward the lifting of martial law leads through rebirth, or the building of social structures, even during martial law, so that movement towards normal activities in the state will take place without complications or new tensions. This requires that the Sejm pass many statutes pertaining to the political system -- for example, the statutes about people's council and territorial self-management, cooperatives and a number of others.

This requires the creation of stabilized self-managerial links in enterprises and, subsequently, the rebirth of trade unions, and that the Sejm pass a statute pertaining to those.

The Polish state should emerge from martial law reborn, stable and just.

Today's press brings proclamations (announcing) the appointment of interim [word indistinct] of the patriotic movement of national rebirth. The content of that declaration reached the Sejm as political parties' response to the Sejm's earlier appeal to seek ways (?out of the crisis)

Our parliamentary party expects the Sejm to support this movement with its authority in today's session. We see a way to involve the broad masses of citizens in activities to overcome the crisis and implement socioeconomics reforms, as well as to effectively resolve local issues, in the development of this movement, which was at some point started by Civic Committees of National Rebirth. We expect this movement to become the center of the integration of all constructive social forces that act according to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. [end recording]

Deputy Kazimierz Barcokowski also stated that the foreign policy of People's Poland contains a tradition of activity for the sake of peace and international security. In conclusion the speaker stated that the parliamentary PZPR will with profound conviction support the Sejm resolution on building peace and supporting Soviet initiatives on disarmament.

Other Officials Speak

LD211302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Let me remind you that a few minutes after 1000 the 24th plenary session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, in its eighth term of office, began.

Following the speech by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski rose to speak on behalf of the PZPR. Expressing understanding and support for the government intentions presented by General Jaruzelski, he said:

I have no doubt that the political line outlined in the prime minister's speech will be actively supported by the (?party) organizations. We count on it being supported by all citizens who consider the good of socialist Poland and the well-defined interests of society to be the guideline for their behavior.

Next, Deputy Boleslaw Struzek spoke on behalf of the ZSL. Referring to the causes of the present crisis and to ways to overcome it, he stressed that the process of regenerating society should be the foundation of all reforms. The declaration of the patriotic movement of national rebirth is an expression of the hopes for a renewal of the republic. With the authorization of the Presidium of the Supreme Committee and of ZSL, the speaker expressed his full support for the contents of this declaration, declaring that the ZSL will act on behalf of this movement and on behalf of the ideas it represents.

On behalf of the SD, its chairman, Deputy Jan Pawel Fajecki, made a speech. He said that we should be faithful to the idea of national unity contained in the historic July Manifesto.

We must aim at consolidating the moral values of the nation. Further, he said that martial law should not last any longer than is essential to provide the conditions for national security and the existence of the state. In this context he stated that the parliamentary SD fully accepts the directions of government action presented in the speech by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Following this there was a half-hour break. After the break, Sejm Deputy Chairman Piotr Stefanski took the chair. Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rahowski rose to speak, and he is continuing his speech now. It is devoted to the problems of the future of the union movement in Poland.

Rakowski on Trade Unions

LD212054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1750 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski to the Sejm in Warsaw on 21 July -- recorded]

[Text] May it please the House. On 22 February the Council of Ministers Committee on Trade Unions Affairs published the proposals for discussion on the future of the trade union movement. The current sociopolitical situation of the country and the directions of the government's work in the past 6 months of this year, outlined from this platform by the Chairmain of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, provide justification for making an appraisal of the discussion and for submitting to the House -- and through it to the whole of public opinion -- the conculsions deriving from that discussion.

The very publication of the proposals was not received in the same way by everybody. Some were of the opinion that these proposals are premature, others reckoned that the discussion of the future of the trade union movement is unnecessary because trade unions have been suspended. It is difficult to share these reservations. If we agree with the thesis of the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] to the effect that there is no return to the situation before August 1980, nor is there a return to the situation before 13 December, then we must recognize the need to take another look at the role and tasks of trade unions in the sociopolitical structures of People's Poland in the current decade. Trade unions constitute an indispensable component of the socialist public system. Nobody and nothing will take their place. Our public system requires independent and autonomous public control, it needs effective instruments for counteracting bureaucratic deformations. This is how the role and the tasks of trade unions was seen by Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

We are far from a global condemnation of Solidarity, the new trade union movement will be born from the authentic need of the working people. It is a great loss that the evolution of Solidarity went in the wrong direction, that democracy grew into anarchy and that a fertile nutrient came to favor the spread of antisocialist trends. This is a great loss because an autonomous and democratic trade union organization linked with the masses was and remains necessary to People's Poland. An indispensable condition for the formation of such a trade union movement lies in the critical analysis and the rejection of all that is unjust and harmful.

It is difficult to imagine the exit from the state of martial law and the restoration of all the civic rights and duties guaranteed in the Constitution as well as the development of socialist social relations in accordance with the line mapped out by the Ninth FZPR Congress without submitting to a critical analysis the activities of the whole trade union movement and in particular of NSZZ Solidarity. Those sensible citizens of our country who are capable of an objective assessment of facts and phenomena are already today aware that the Solidarity extremists and their antisocialist-minded advisers who frequently originated from among the traditional Polish right-wing elements -- exploiting the natural and justified tendency of the working class to seek full manifestation in everyday life of the principles of social justice -- were, in violation of the accords arrived at in Gdansk, pushing Poland toward self-destruction.

Is it, therefore, possible to imagine the trade union movement in Poland of the 80's without a clear-cut and unequivocal clarification of the question of what kind of place can and should this movement have in a socialist state? Can one imagine the entry of our country into a new phase of development of socialist social relations with the whole baggage of concepts and theories which are crystal clear as regards the struggle against the people's power but turgid and demagogical on matters crucial to the nation? Can one seriously and responsibly plan a secure place for Poland in Europe, one that is advantageous to the nation, without throwing overboard anti-Soviet, nationalist views and concepts which quite a few Solidarity activists have made their creed? We are of the opinion that there is no need to formulate answers to these questions.

For these and many other reasons we are of the opinion that the announcement of the committee's proposal was justified in spite of the fact that the activity of trade unions has merely been suspended. I also want to draw the attention of the house to the fact that the proposals did not call for a discussion on whether Solidarity, the industrial and autonomous trade unions were to be preserved or dissolved and replaced with others, but on what principles a trade union movement in a socialist state should be based, by what objectives it should be guided. The discussion went on for 5 months. It took place in severe realities caused by a profound economic crisis, under the conditions of a perceptible and painful drop in living standards for millions of working people. Those circumstances could not but influence the course of the discussion.

Before I move on to note the principal themes and proposals of the discussion, it would seem purposeful to describe the participants. Trade union activists of various orientations, members of the PZPR, nonparty people, members of allied parties, social activists, academics and journalists took part in the discussion. Among trade union activists the participation of Solidarity members was not commensurate to the number of members of that organization. In announcing our proposals we were counting on the fact that it would be possible to hold a constructive and honest dialogue precisely with Solidarity members. We were ready for a bitter but sincere dialogue, ready to raise even the most sensitive issues.

The stand adopted by Solidarity members was differentiated. Some workers who are Solidarity members, in the assessment of the highly detrimental negative role which the extremist wing of the movement played after August 1980 and especially in the second half of last year, are still displaying an emotional approach. They are ready to accept criticism on the serious degenerations which came about in the movement as an attack on the values which in the summer of 1980 induced the working world to support the idea of creating new trade unions. This way of thinking ruled out the expediency of taking part in a discussion on the future of the trade union movement. It cannot be ruled out, of course, that in striving to win over that part of the working class around an acute political struggle, we were not always able to draw a line sufficiently clearly between the strivings of the Solidarity extremists and the hopes and expectations which millions of working people pinned on the creation of that organization.

The hopes and expectations of 1980 were not just connected with a trade union movement; they did not have an antisocialist character at all. The systematic research conducted last year and particularly this year by the public opinion research center shows that about 90 percent of the polled workers expressed the conviction that trade unions should recognize the social ownership of means of production and act in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

These data confirm the correctness of the oft-expressed opinion that the protest of the working class in the summer of 1980 was not aimed against socialism, but against its distortions. It was not socialism which caused the justified dissatisfaction of the working class, but the paralysis and at times disappearance of socialist values. One cannot but express regret that for many months last year the infringement by extremist leaders of Solidarity of the principles of the Constitution and also the principles of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements did not meet with the appropriate opposition on the part of many members of that organization.

It is alien to us to be the mentor or judge of the working class, the creator of material goods and spiritual values, the class deciding on the national frame of mind, on Poland's place in the world. The fate of Poland rests in its work-worn hands, in its class consciousness and fervent attachment to the ideal of social justice, in its lasting links with the national tradition, and in the deep-rooted internationalist consciousness. But there is also the other side of the coin.

The idea of socialism, which we have linked with fate of our nation, the sense of joint responsibility for the present and future of the country and our readiness to listen and openness to the working people's most bitter criticism of the leadership of the PZPR and the government authorizes us to express an opinion on those social views and attitudes that, in our opinion, do not promote the badly needed exchange of views on the content and form of a trade union movement for today and tomorrow.

The essence of the partnership agreement assumes not only sincerity but an equal right to criticize for everyone who, motivated by ideological or civic patriotic reasons, wants to participate. The absence of many Solidarity members in the discussion initiated by the proclamation of proposals was also a result of the position taken by many Solidarity activists at central, regional and works level. In the first months of this year they thought that being involved in any kind of discussion concerning the future of the trade union movement was unnecessary. At that time the view among the leading activists of Solidarity was that there were no foundations for any kind of self-criticism. Many rank-and-file members of Solidarity obeyed those views or recommendations incorrectly, for working out a uniform, overall concept for the trade union movement is an objective, historic necessity. Today we still do not have such a concept, which would take the achieved level of production forces and the state of awareness of young people -- (?who form) the great majority of the working class -- into consideration.

In public opinion there is still a great deal of confusion on this subject. Last year political journalism and essays devoted a great amount of attention to the new (?so-called) trade union movement, but in fact it was dominated by how this movement should carry on an effective struggle against the state authorities. The authors of countless publications (?shared) the assumption that relations between the trade unions and socialist state must have an antagonistic character, are simply hostile. In fact, the Leninist concept of trade unions under socialism was defended primarily by the members of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, whose voices were often effectively stifled by the apologists of Solidarity.

(?As for) the activists I mentioned a moment ago, it soon turned out that the maintenance of determined opposition is impossible. Today we meet with differentiated positions and opinions among the leading aktiv of Solidarity. The first group is made up of those who can be described as intransigent. Union activists who, consciously, by choice, decided to struggle against the state authorities and the PZPR belong to it. They are active underground and behave appropriately. They organize an underground structure in the movement, creating links among works cells and so on within its framework. The attempts to organize ostentatious strikes on the 13th of every month, appeals for go-slow work, sabotage campaigns, illegal publications and other operations aimed at maintaining an atmosphere of uncertainty and nervousness in Poland come from this intransigent group. The intransigents think that any kind of agreement with the people's authorities can be reached only through confrontation. In their view the most effective means of struggle with the authorities is the general strike. The road they have taken leads nowhere. It is the road of adventure. Poland does not need general strikes, but hard work every day. It is not unrest that is necessary, but social calm. As one can see, recognition of this obvious truth is not a single act, but a process that takes time.

Alongside the intransigent there have recently been signs of life from those active members of the union who, observing the developments, are gradually becoming aware of the need to critically consider the union's activity up to 31 December. They declare readiness to give the movement a purely trade union character and curtail economic demands and express agreement to suspend the right to strike, and so on.

Finally, there are those Solidarity activists who thought that the union leadership was taking its members in the wrong direction long before 13 December.

It is obvious that, it is possible to find a common language with this last group of Solidarity activists. We are convinced that they will remain active members of the trade union movement. However, as regards those activists and advisers of Solidarity who are now beginning to ponder the correctness of the political line which they chose last year and also in the first months of 1982, and now, in various declarations, communicate their readiness to conclude a compromise, it must be said that while welcoming the attempts to enter upon the path of realistic thinking we must make it quite clear to them that their credibility is daily undermined by underground activities which, unfortunately, they sponsor and to which they encourage many members of the union. It seems that these people have also adopted a false starting point, which lies in their determination to be highly placed in negotiations; this is not the direction in which to look for the way out of the blind alley in which they have found themselves.

We do not expect pilgrimages of penitence from them, nor a display of sackcloth and ashes. We are prepared to discuss what was good and what was bad in the trade union movement which they led or advised, not always -- as is well known -- with advantage to the workers, but only when we gain the certainty that we are not dealing with mere tactics but with a profound reorientation. If there are Solidarity activists who have now come to the conclusion that it is necessary to say something about their own mistakes, and show readiness to compromise because otherwise the train will leave without them, and if they find themselves aboard the train then a little later they will again make an attempt to misdirect the Polish locomotive, then let them rather abandon altogether the continuation of any such plitical activities which in any case, sooner or later, must end in their moral and political defeat.

We must draw conclusions for the future from last year's difficult and dramatic struggles for the establishment of social peace on the principles of mutual trust and partnership, attempts which have ended in a temporary failure. Openly and without beating about the bush we state that it is difficult to bestow trust upon those activists of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity who after August 1980 openly manifested their hostility toward the socialist system and today continue to uphold it seeking, from this position, to dictate their conditions to the supreme authorities of the state or else to dilute their own responsibility in a stream of lofty words. Unfortunately, it is precisely such activists that made up the bulk of the National Commission and its Presidium.

May it please the House, after the publication of the proposals the Sejm, the Council of State, the chairman of WRON, the PZPR Central Committee and the Council of Ministers as well as editorial offices of radio and television, national newspapers and the local press received tens of thousands of letters from citizens, party organizations and public and professional organisations. The committee of the Council of Ministers feels morally obliged to express its gratitude to all the participants in the discussion, and especially to those who commented on the merits of the proposals. We greatly appreciate the active attitude demonstrated by hundreds of thousands of citizens, because we were not asking for the mechanical raising of a hand to vote, nor were we seeking a referendum, but we desired an exchange of views with citizens and the achievement of joint mental processes. This continues to be the most important objective.

The difficult problem of trade unions, which is made even more sensitive by the old and new traumas and prejudices, used to be tackled, on the whole, with the awareness that we must achieve lasting solutions guaranteeing that trade unions are able to effectively defend the interests of employees without, at the same time, jeopardizing the paramount interests of the state and, therefore, of the citizens. The opinions, the views and the assessments expressed in discussion are very varied, just as Polish society is still divided and split after passing through the prolonged political crisis of 1980-81. The above-mentioned letters and statements also contain conclusions resulting from the confrontation of ideas, intentions and dreams with the strict laws of social life, and the hard and unavoidable necessities dictated by the paramount interests of the nation, the socialist community and world peace.

What attitudes and views dominated the discussion? First of all, the demand for the establishment of a guarantee that the trade union movement should never return to the forms and methods as well as style of work which aroused the opposition of the working people before August 1980. Second, there was the constantly recurrent view that one must not accept those intentions, trends and activities which pushed a number of activists as well as a proportion of the members of Solidarity to the positions of struggle against the socialist state. An opinion was universally expressed that the high rank held by trade unions in public life and their right to participate in decision-making must be linked with their joint responsibility for the socioeconomic development of the country.

I wish to draw the attention of the house to the fact that the Solidarity leadership consistently refused to subordinate itself to this principle.

The support of the majority was gained by the view that the organizational structure of the unions ought to be based on the general problems and interests of the employees of the industrial branches or professions. It was pointed out, by quoting the examples of many countries, that the best or most effective form of representing the interests of working people affiliated in unions is the industrial branch-based one. Frequently the participants in the discussion pointed out that the regional structure of Solidarity facilitated the transformation of the union into a political organization, and hindered proper trade-union work.

In most cases the regional boards became staffs for combating the socialist state. At the Mazowsze region headquarters on Mokotowska Street [in Warsaw], one of the union's advisors wrote in the first days of December, that morale was good, just as on the eve of the outbreak of the Warsaw uprising.

The role of deciding the legal principles in the framework of which the union movement will be reborn belongs to the Sejm; but even today experience suggests that the regional boards should be regarded as a closed chapter in the history of the trade unions. The discussion participants expressed opinions on a great number of issues concerning the union movement.

To present these issues to the house, even in the most general outline, would take up too much time, therefore I shall restrict myself to discussion of only several of the most important questions.

The formulation of the committee's proposals stating that both the statutes and the everyday activity of trade unions ought to be based on the unequivocal recognition of the social ownership of the means of production as the foundation of the socialist political order; the absolute observance of the legal order; respect of the principles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic; the recognition of the leading role of the PZPR in the community and the state; the full acceptance of our alliances; action for the cause of their consolidation, and the conduct of international activity in accordance with the ideopolitical foundation of our foreign policy, has found full confirmation. Taking into consideration the experience of the post-August period, it is necessary to clearly state that no trade union which would consider it normal to establish political ties with ultra-rightwing, anticommunist organizations active in the capitalist system can be active in socialist Poland.

And, finally, there are the unequivocal statutory principles which rule out the exploitation of the trade union movement for antisocialist political activity, and the use of the union's hallmark for masking the activity of illegal, counterrevolutionary antistate organizations.

Much attention was devoted by the discussion participants to the place and role of the strike in our sociopolitical system. The statutory guarantee of the right to strike was not only not questioned, but was actually justified with reference to the fateful conflicts, which emerged over the past decades between the working class and the authorities.

The argument was generally repeated that the possibility cannot be discounted that more than one of the past conflicts would not have emerged if the strike had been a recognized legal means of warning, applied by the working class after exhausting all other arguments. In turn, however, on the basis of the experience from the period between August and December, most of the discussion participants submitted the view that the right to strike must not be abused, and that, therefore, the bill on the trade unions should unequivocally set out regulations which disallow the abuse of this right.

The opinion was also expressed that strikes of a political nature, as well as the so-called Solidarity and substitute [zastepcze] strikes, should be banned. The view is very frequently repeated that in the present socioeconomic conditions in which the country finds itself the right to strike ought to be suspended at least until the end of 1985.

From the discussion, as well as the investigations conducted by the above-mentioned public opinion research centers and the numerous talks held with activists of the suspended unions, it arises that there is no homogeneous view on the future model of the trade union movement. And yet this is undoubtedly one of the most serious and most difficult problems for the country, which is still gripped with a deep economic crisis and with an unstable political situation. The situation is shaped, as is known, not only by the adherence of socialism, but also by its active domestic opponents and the Western centers of struggle against socialist Poland. The main role among them is fulfilled by Radio Free Europe. Its help is also forthcoming on a great scale, to Solidarity activists who are working clandestinely. There are days when half of the Radio Free Europe program for Poland is filled with publications produced by clandestine Solidarity cells. This is activity which is also in accordance with the wishes of the emigre Solidarity activists who -- and this was recalled several days ago by U.S. President Ronald Reagan -- wrote in a letter to him: We appeal to you for help in disseminating our ideas and for propagating them actively on the radio.

To return to the future model of the trade union movement: In deliberations on this subject two opposing proposals have appeared. The first postulated the restoration of the union structure from before 13 December, without any changes whatsoever; in other words, this demanded the restoration of the situation which was ended by the application of emergency measures. The second, recognizing Solidarity as an organization taken over by forces hostile to socialism, postulated its delegalization. Between these two extreme motions, three other proposals appeared. Here they are:

The first postulates the reinstatement of the union movement from before the 13 December, after first carrying out essential changes in the statute of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. These changes, their advocates maintain, should lead to the creation of a workers' Solidarity which would be free of anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary elements.

The second proposal demanded that the date for the reactivation of the trade union movement be postponed until the second half of the eighties. Its advocates take the view that at least 3 years will be needed to extricate the country from the economic crisis and that during that period any activities are inadvisable which make it difficult to establish a stable social peace. Even if, they say, the deferred trade union movement is based on the principles contained in the Constitution of People's Poland, even then difficult living conditions and the ambitions of leading groups will give rise to protest and revanchist actions.

And, finally, the third proposal. One ought, its authors say, to treat the trade union movement which emerged in the history of People's Poland and move on to create an entirely new structure based initially on the large work enterprises. Advocates of this proposal base it on the following idea: the lack of unanimity on the issue of the future trade union structure is still a fact which must be reckoned with.

The attitude of members of Solidarity and industrial and autonomous trade unions towards their structure is too frequently emotional. Any incomplete solutions whatsoever will not please anyone. Thus, it is necessary to clear the foreground and begin a new march towards a trade union movement that will correspond with the interests of working people and the socialist state, which is the chief organizer of action to reduce the period of time needed for the country to come out of the crisis as much as possible. From the viewpoint of the needs and interests of the working class, the advocates of the proposal add, it is not the union's name that is important but the principles on which it bases its place in the socialist system, its powers and its duties. They are also of the opinion that this proposal would make it possible to integrate work forces that today are often at variance and divided precisely because of their attachments to their particular trade union, its symbols and so on.

May it please the House. In making my way through thousands of common and various views and proposals that agree or conflict with one another, I have tried to review the fruits of the discussion on the future of the trade union movement, which the Council of Ministers' Committee on Trade Union Affairs started at the end of February, as objectivety as possible. As a government body, one of the many cells of the state administration, the committee had the right to express its views on trade unions in the context of the fundamental interests of the state, but it is not empowered to define the principles and structures on which the trade union movement ought to be formed in the near future. Let this remain a matter for the working class, its will and its aspirations. In this connection we hold the view that the time has now come for the social body, first and foremost, to deal with the future of the trade union movement.

In agreement with the chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the WRON, the committee suggested to the Council of State, at the initiative of which the draft new trade union law was created, that a social coordination commission be set up to prepare for the rebirth of the trade union movement. In the committee's view the transition to the phase of rebuilding the trade union movement must also be preceded by agreements, even if they are relative ones on a number of issues of cardinal significance and not just for the trade union movement, but above all for the future of socialism in our country. Among issues and problems that require such a comprehensive agreement, the committee includes the modeling of the trade union movement and its organizational structures: the determination of principles of partner-like relations between employers and the working world; the delimitation of trade unions' coresponsibility for the socioeconomic development of the country in light of accumulated experiences; the explanation and precise definition of the independence of trade unions -- independence with regard to whom: the state, the economic administrations, political parties -- there is still a great deal of obscurity on these issues; the reaching of an unambiguous view on the political and apolitical nature of trade unions; the elaboration of separate laws to define principles for representing the interests of private farmers, craftsmen and other people who conduct economic activity, and the re-examination of the trade union bill and its possible correction from the point of view of the experiences of the past 2 years.

In the committee's view the reconstruction of the trade union movement is impossible unless these problems are clarified. Although this matter should not be postponed for too long, haste may be detrimental, too.

Proceeding from the assumptions that the Polish world of work cannot remain without trade union representation for long and that the revolution that is going on in the system of managing and directing the national economy can bring the expected results if the producers take a direct and active part in it, the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers takes the stand that the process of building a role for worker self-management in our socioeconomic system, which Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about today, must be distinctly speeded up. We will firmly oppose those representatives of economic administration who would like to exert their authority in a way that is comfortable for them, without any kind of representative bodies taken from among those they manage. Self-management is not only necessary for the successful implementation of economic reform: Self-management is above all a real, informal extension of worker democracy. It is the best possible school for a true, undemagogic sense of coresponsibility for the fate of the factory and its workforce and, finally, it is a chance for genuine worker leaders to come forward.

May it please the House, I have not had an easy task today because the topic of trade unions is still an emotional one for many citizens. A realistic view is gaining ground with difficulty but there is evident progress. Month by month growing crowds of fellow countrymen are becoming inclined to reflect criticially on the recent past. This process is advantageous for the country and our future.

Taking the historic experiences in building socialism on Polish soil into account, we state that a socialist state cannot develop correctly without a strong, dynamic trade union movement, standing guard over the interests of the world of work. An energetic, fighting trade union movement -- but at the same time a movement with an unambiguous socialist profile -- is a great necessity. Only such trade unions can be determined spokesmen for the interests of the workers and defenders of their rights. We all -- the working class, all working people and Poland in the present decade [word indistinct] -- need only this kind of trade union. [applause]

Deputies Address Session

LD211610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A dozen or so minutes ago, following the lunch break, the 24th plenary session of the Sejm resumed its deliberations.

After the speech by Prime Minister [as heard] Rakowski, Sejm deputies rose to speak. These included (Halina Auderska), no party affiliation, who said: Today in the Sejm we have heard not only a correct analysis of today's situation, which continues to be difficult, but also words of hope to which it would be difficult to add anything. We have heard promises which people of good will should lend credence to. And if [words indistinct] then perhaps they will manage to find the common language we so sorely need. So much for deputy (Auderska).

Next Deputy Jan Waleczek, no party affiliation and a member of the Pax Association, said among other things that the ambition to overcome difficulties, to create a better order and to surmount the existing restruction barriers requires work, sacrifice, patience and strength of all working people. Great intellectual and moral effort is required. In these aspirations and activities there is room for human dignity and personal freedom. The only way to state the meaning of love for Poland and the sense of serving Poland is to commit one's [word indistinct] and personal feeling of patriotic responsibility. The synthesis of the idea of national rebirth is contained in this.

The next person to speak was Deputy Stanislaw Gabrielski of the PZPR, who drew attention to questions of the young generation which have been discussed so much in recent times and which were considered not so long ago at the ninth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. He said that the ideas and program of the ninth Central Committee plenum apply to the entire society because concern for young people is the same thing as concern for society, for its present and future. In the final part of his speech Deputy Gabrielski submitted proposals that were formulated at the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee and which pertained, among other things, to conferring the right to legislative initiative on youth unions or to appointing a Council of Ministers committee for youth affairs.

Deputy Kazimierz Morawski, no party affiliation and a member of the Christian Social Association, stated that we are faced with the task of uniting, of building dialogue and agreement between Poles in a patriotic movement of national rebirth. Thirty-eight years of peace in Poland and Europe is historical proof of the correctness of the line of the Polish leftwing, which perceived correctly that the sole guarantee of successful development for Poland and of the inviolability of her borders was socialsm and the alliance and development of friendly cooperation with her neighbors, especially the Soviet Union. Only a strong and legally governed state, said Kazimierz Morawski, can carry out in practice the principle of the subjectivity [podmiotowosc] of its citizens. [sentence as heard].

It is only at the price of fulfilling civic duties that a nation has the opportunity of taking advantage of the rights of community and unity. On behalf of the Deputies' Club of the Christian Social Association, the speaker shared the opinions and conclusions contained in the speech given by Wojciech Jaruzelski and gave his support for the directions of the government's work that had been put forward.

So much now for the Sejm deliberations. My next report will be at 1700 [1500 GMT] in the next news bulletin.

SEJM ADOPTS RESOLUTION, COMMISSION APPEAL

Abridged Resolution

LD212324 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jul (PAP) -- Decision of the Sejm of the Polish (PR) of 21 July 1982 (abridged text)

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic shares the evaluation of the situation in the country, stemming from the introduction of martial law and the half-yearly period during which it has been in effect in the sociopolitical and economic spheres alike, which was presented in the address by the chairman of the Council of Ministers at the Sejm session on 21 July 1982.

The Sejm takes note of the fact that since the introduction of martial law was inspired by the need to defend the existence of the state as a form of the people's existence, the lifting of martial law cannot be a function of time alone, but must depend on the sociopolitical situation and the advancement of the processes of consolidation of society around the state interests of the Polish People's Republic.

The Sejm welcomes with satisfaction the statement that martial law may soon be lifted, and likewise the information of the release of a large majority of internees.

The Sejm considers the conditions to which the chairman of the Council of Ministers linked this prospect to be correct, more particularly: a strengthening of law and order, compliance with the law and the establishment of the legitimate prerequisites for the renewal of normal activities on the part of trade unions and other associations.

The Sejm expresses the conviction that the release of the internees will be seen as a convincing expression of the will for harmony and dialogue and of the reluctance of the authorities of state to use methods of coercion and repression except in case of extreme need.

In its statement of [figure indistinct] May of this year the Sejm expressed support for all action to overcome the crisis and to continue the social, political and [words indistinct]. Tangible progress has been achieved in this sphere.

The Sejm attaches great importance to the renewal of activity by workers' self-management.

On the economic reform the Sejm places hopes for the country's extrication from the economic crisis.

A further strengthening of the interaction between the Polish economy and the CEMA system is among the keys to overcoming the crisis.

The future of the country, in both the immediate and historical terms, depends on us alone. In acknowledging this dependence, we reject the attempts to interfere in our internal affairs that several Western states have renewed in various forms. The Solidarity and fraternal aid of the socialist countries are for us a precious and real support in overcoming existing difficulties.

We express gratitude to all those institutions of state, public organizations and private persons in various countries which, guided by the principles of humanism, are giving help to those in Poland who most need it.

The legislation passed by the Sejm of this convocation, above all that in the last half year, has a clear and precise thrust. Its structural action, the new institutions and its legislative actions contain guarantees of the rights of citizens and of all social forces based on socialism.

The Sejm welcomes with satisfaction the joint delcaration by the PZPR, the ZSL, the SD, the Catholic Pax Association, the Christian Social Association, and the Polish Social Catholic Union on the patriotic movement of national rebirth.

The activities of the civic committees for national rebirth and other activities that promote national harmony are yielding beneficial results. It is now time to form links that would unite and coordinate these activities. The Sejm welcomes with satisfaction the initiative of establishing a provisional council of the patriotic movement of national rebirth. The Sejm recognizes that the attitudes contained in the political declaration on the patriotic movement of national rebirth are correct, and expresses complete support for them.

World Peace Appeal

LD212256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The plenary session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic was, of course, the most important event of today. The House adopted an appeal submitted by the Commission for Foreign Affairs in which it called upon all circles of Polish society, all social organizations, all Poles, to support international efiorts aimed at extinguishing flashpoints of war, at ending the arms race, and at preserving peace. The appeal says that the Sejm gives its support to initiatives taken in this area by the parliaments of other countries for restoring an atmosphere of international trust.

GLEMP ANNOUNCES POPE'S DECISION TO 'POSTPONE' VISIT

LD211744 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Today, in the chapel of our Lady of Czestochowa in the Vatican grottoes, Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp celebrated holy mass for the fatherland. During holy mass the primate delivered a 30-minute homily, which we broadcast with small omissions:

[Begin recording] We know that the jubilee year continues, that it will not end in August, that it will be and is being extended as a result of the prayer we planned, the rosary of prayer, so that every month represents one-tenth of the rosary, knit of months, whose three parts and 15 mysteries extend to September next year, to which time the nation is living under the grace and dispensation which the holy father has granted, and he wishes to experience this time as much as possible (?in the sense of this) earthy reality which is to be consecrated by supernatural reality.

When we considered the visit by the holy father in August we considered all the possibilities, as well as all the obstacles, and the holy father himself, reflecting on the circumstances, decided to postpone his visit to a later date, but always within the framework of this jubilee year. We do not want his visit to take place in a period of nervousness and excitement, but we want the visit by the head of the church, who at the same time is our spiritual teacher, to take place at a time when we will be able to receive his every word, his every gesture, every prayer we share with him, in a religious spirit, without excitations [podniecen], without emotions dictated by external conditions. We want, by means of a proper pastoral program, to prepare an atmosphere in the nation which would be favorable to the fruitfulness of the visit by the holy father.

PZPR CC RESOLUTION ON COMPLAINTS PUBLISHED

AU211133 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Jul 82 p 3

["The Resolution Adopted by the PZPR Central Committee Ninth Plenum on Letters and Complaints Sent to Party Levels and Organizations" issued in Warsaw on 16 July]

[Text] The resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress states that the PZPR, which plays the leading role in the process of socialist building, represents the working people's interests and acts as their servants. The congress stressed the need to restore Leninist principles to the work of the party levels and organizations and noted the need to deepen permanent ties with the working class and society. A speedy and effective response by the party to the irregularities and deformations reported by citizens and the elimination of the manifestations of evil, log-rolling, cliqueforming, red tape and wrongs inflicted on people should constitute a practical implementation of those Leninist principles.

Keen to observe the rule of law and without trying to do the work of the competent state and self-government bodies in settling crucial issues, party levels and organizations should carefully watch the formation of the sources of every kind of evil, encourage effective methods of eliminating these evils and control the ways in which people's business is dealt with in practice. Only such activities can restore one's conviction that building a system of social justice is a permanent feature of our life.

Concerned over more effective solutions of the working people's problems reported to the party, the Central Committee enjoins all party echelons, levels and members to help create a climate of good will vis-a-vis people's problems and to observe and implement the following principles:

1. A careful and effective response must be given to the problems reported in letters, proposals and complaints, which should be thoroughly examined and clarified. The people appealing to the party must be given the necessary assistance. The sources of and reasons for the irregularities that hinder the working people's daily lives should be identified. Replies to queries and associated clarifications should be to the point, specific and easy to understand and should include an evaluation of the nature of the problem brought up and should state whether it can be solved. Decisions made against the individuals concerned should be substantiated in an objective, polite and kind manner.

2. In its daily activities the party must always be keen to promote correct people-to-people relations in the places of employment and habitation and see to it that officials maintain good relations with citizens. Special attention must be paid to the facts and manifestations relating to the breaches of the principles of socialist social justice.

3. Party members holding leading functions in the economy, central and local administration, cooperative organizations, services and trade should carefully, reliably and speedily respond to, clarify and settle the problems reported by workers and citizens. The supervisory cadres in direct charge of the working people should display good will and politeness when dealing with petitioners.

4. Party members holding functions in elected bodies (people's councils, self-management bodies and social organizations) should develop a correct approach to the proposals, postulates, complaints and other reports submitted by citizens and should ensure that such matters are tackled by statutory bodies and are solved in line with the proper social interest.

5. The leaderships of party levels and the party members holding leading functions in state and economic administration should personally receive petitioners in connection with their complaints. Representatives of voivodship, town and rural authorities should go from time to time to plants, housing settlements and villages and receive petitioners there.

6. The importance of the problems submitted to party levels by citizens makes it necessary to commit to these problems extensive party aktivs, especially workers' aktivs, consisting of the comrades who have much experience in life and with social issues, who are sensitive to the wrongs inflicted on people and are distinguished for their skills in delving deeply into problems and for their indefatigability and consistency in finally solving them. These activities should be organized by the commissions for people's complaints and reports run by the PZPR voivodship committees. In towns, precincts and regional centers of party work they should be organized by the appropriate teams or commissions. Ad hoc appointed party teams in the field should openly tackle and clarify the problems that are especially irritating and urgent. They should be actively assisted in this by the local party organization.

7. The press, radio and television are enjoined to give more extensive treatment to the problems raised in letters and personal interventions, to answer the issues brought up in this way and to clarify and indicate possible solutions. The media should publicize positive experiences and solutions, condemn more severly violations of law, give full information, brand indifference and apathy toward the wrongs inflicted on people, spell out the relevant facts, name those responsible for certain situations and inform the public about the consequences in this connection and about the ways in which wrongs were made right.

The Central Committee enjoins the Politburo to examine once a year the analyses of the ways in which demands, proposals, complaints and reports submitted by citizens' letters to the Central Committee and to local party levels have been settled and to review the conclusions drawn in this connection.

The Central Committee commissions for proposals, complaints and reports from citizens to examine once every 3 months the letters, complaints and postulates submitted to the Central Committee and to continue running checks on how the party apparatus deals with these matters. Major problems requiring the opinions of other problem commissions run by the Central Committee should be transferred to these commissions for the necessary examination. Key sociopolitical problems reported by citizens to the PZPR Central Committee and local party levels should be evaluated once a year. On the basis of such evaluations the commissions will submit to the Central Committee an annual analysis of such evaluations together with proposals and suggestions for solving individual problems.

Party levels and organizations to periodically examine the substance of the problems raised in letters, complaints, proposals and reports submitted by citizens, to analyze the sources of and reasons for these matters and the way in which they should be solved, and to prevent irregularities. Once a year these problems should be comprehensively reviewed at the plenary sessions of party levels.

Party organizations to be especially speedy in correctly responding to the worries, complaints and problems presented by workers, peasants and working intellectuals. Problems submitted in letters, complaints and proposals which concern definite plants, offices and institutions should be duscussed at party meetings. Party sanctions and personnel measures should be applied with regard to the guilty people.

The Central Committee asks the party Control Commission to develop a kind and responsible approach to the working people's problems and to apply severe party measures against those party members who treat citizens' daily difficulties in an indifferent and bureaucratic manner.

The PZPR Central Committee asks members of the allied political parties and nonparty people holding leading functions in the state and economic apparatus and cooperative organizations to actively cooperate every day in solving the vital problems submitted by citizens.

We recommend to the Sejm, the State Council, the Supreme Chamber of Control, the Council of Ministers and the prosecutor general to pay greater attention -- in line with their powers -- to the task of listening more keenly to citizen voices, to respond more speedily to the problems and worries disturbing citizens and to implement the principles of social justice.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee

GENERAL BARYLA MEETS YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES

LD211404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] In the oldest unit of the Polish People's Army, the Capt Wladyslaw Wysocki First Praga Mechanized Regiment, a meeting between representatives of youth organizations and Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, member of the Military Council of National Salvation, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army and deputy minister of national defense has taken place. During the meeting issues which arise from the resolution of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum and which concern the active participation of Polish youth in the work for the good of socialist Poland were discussed.

ROUNDUP OF PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Siwak Meets CPCZ's Hoffmann

AU211233 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 82 p 7

[PAP report: "A. Siwak Has Met K. Hofmann"]

[Text] On 17 and 18 July in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship, there was a working meeting between Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, and Karel Hofmann, CPCZ Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council.

Current matters connected with the implementation of the PZPR and CPCZ programs and joint activity by the working people of both countries were discussed.

Jerzy Golis, first secretary of the PZPR Jelenia Gora Voivodship committee, took part in the meeting.

Orzechowski at Warsaw Meeting

LD212338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting between Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and lecturers from the Central Committee and voivodship committees in Warsaw today was devoted to issues connected with the patriotic movement for national rebirth. Marian Orzechowski stressed that the idea of national accord, which was formulated at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress and which assumed after 13 December last the form of a grassroots social movement, is beginning to be implemented. The session of the PZPR, ZSL, SD Liaison Commission with the participation of Christian and lay Catholic organizations and their announcement of an appropriate declaration, initiated an important stage in the development of the patriotic movement for national rebirth. Civic committees, of which 7,500 are now in existence and which are active in all voivodships and parishes, constitute the foundations of the patriotic movement for national rebirth.

Czechowicz at Lodz Meeting

LD211208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The results of the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee continue to be discussed.

A meeting between representatives of youth organizations and the participants of the plenum, including Comrade Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Politburo and the first secretary of the Lodz party Voivodship Committee, has been held in Lodz. Those in attendance discussed the needs of the young generation and pointed out what was expected from young people.

OFFICIALS QUESTIONED ON RADIO PHONE-IN PROGRAM

LD192130 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0600 GMT on 18 July carries the "From Eight To Eight" program in which listeners are invited to telephone their questions to studio guests. Presenter Jerzy Malczynski says that the program topics will be the recently concluded PZPR ninth plenum and issues connected with the role of young people in shaping the future of Poland. There follows a largely indistinct section in which unidentifiable people remark on the kind of Poland which the would like to see. The tenor of these statements is that Poland should be a calm, just and democratic country.

At 0705 GMT the program breaks off for the Military Magazine program, which lasts for 1 hour. When the program resumes at 0805 GMT one of the guests is the chairman of the National Board of the Rural Youth Union and PZPR Central Committee member Waldemar Swirgon. Poor sound quality during this part of the program precludes any summary of Swirgon's remarks.

"From Eight To Eight" breaks off at 0825 for a children's theater program. When it resumes at 0905 GMT the presenter says that the studios in Warsaw, Lodz, Opole and Zielona Gora are participating, and he names PZPR Politburo member Marian Wozniak as the guest in the Warsaw studio, PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Czechowicz as the guest in the Lodz studio and the Opole Voivodship secretary as the guest in the Opole studio. Questions are invited and Wozniak speaks of institutional contacts with young people and explains how self-management can provide a forum for the young. Poor sound quality precludes further processing of Wozniak's remarks.

At 1105 GMT the studio presenter in Lodz says that many calls have been received, of which a great number refer to antagonism between youth and the rest of society. Asked to comment, Tadeusz Czechowicz says:

"Indeed, in the course of the discussion and in many conversations this note came through. But what does this derive from? In my view this is connected with the fact that in general in our country we are all having a very hard life at present. That is why the problem of social justice, broadly understood, is assessed on this level too. It is a matter of one social group not receiving too much preferential treatment at the cost of the others. This stood out in many of the statements. However, there is perhaps a lot of understanding in this matter. Everyone is in fact saying that one ought not to give the young something for nothing, that they must work for what they get. But in certain statements it was clearly said that there are certain values in our social policy which are supreme, and which have to be given a definite preference, such as the protection of the child, of the young family and the housing problem. That is, the whole complex of social issues which were raised very often; these issues were stressed very often. What else can one say on the basis of this discussion. of these statements? Above all that those people who rang us up most often rang out a great sense of responsibility for the future fate of our country and the younger generation. There were no aggressive statements here. Apart from that it was also shown that a considerabel portion of the public wants to cooperate with the authorities, that it feels a need for joint action in order to get our country speedily out of the crisis. I can say one thing: These conversations were most necessary and most edifying."

In the Warsaw studio Marian Wozniak is asked whether he agrees.

He says: "Unfortunately, yes. The youth debate in essence has turned out to be a discussion about how the state should function for the younger and older generation.

And, in terms of the discussion, I think: How does it happen that so many people want it so good, but [words indistinct] is unsatisfactory for these people.

"There is some kind of barrier of mistrust between the activity of the individual and an attempt on his part to change institutions, those in which he functions at any rate -- an institution as an enterprise, a social institution, a design office as well as a youth organization and a party organization. That is a great task for us.

"I have received a lot of telephone calls, and one letter which was brought to me here. In some cases I have also tried to ask for correct addresses, because there are issues which people have opened which are issues of a systemic character, and I have a couple of declarations concerning joining in preparations and utilization for systemic changes and the functioning of the state.

"In all conversations of course, there is disappointment; well, we have been trying as a party so that this country matches its dreams; not everything worked, just as Solidarity also did not work. There is a kind of great internal drama. Will it work this time? If one looks at the willingness of the people who have spoken, then it should succeed, although from words to deeds there still is some way to go; but this is a task for the party, and youth organizations, and institutions."

As Wozniak concludes, an unidentified speaker in the Lodz studio complains that young people have no interest in World War II and the sacrifices that were made.

At 1125 GMT the Lodz studio presented notes that few young people have telephoned questions to the studio. He breaks off to say that Marian Wozniak would like to speak. Wozniak says the following:

"One range of issues addressed to me relates to economic matters. Very interesting proposals were made; generally speaking they boil down to this: There is a shortage of apartments. At the same time there is no manpower in the housing industry. People in Poland, on the whole, are not overworked, and besides we have free time. The introduction of free Saturdays [words indistinct]. A second range of issues worries me more. I had a long discussion with a young engineer who declared himself to be an ex-Solidarity activist which stressed people's lack of faith in the future, and not in material terms since in fact he was not complaining about this but [words indistinct] about his future. Thus, his dreams and aspirations are not realized in the field of his professional creativity. [passage indistinct] One has to say here that many young people have a number of suggestions but these suggestions lie untouched in the desks of their bosses. Thus these people lose faith that someone will deal with this, will push things so that there is a development of thought, activities and intellect at an enterprise. One of the older comrades said in this context: Why is there no passion and love for one's enterprise, so that this enterprise grows, so that I can be proud of working at that enterprise. He said that there are few young workers in Huta Warszawa who are proud of the fact. They are looking for opportunities to earn more money."

Wozniak is asked how people usually contact him, to which he replies:

"There is a belief that one should not be allowed to talk to the secretary of the Warsaw Committee. This is an utterly erronous belief because all my life, when I have performed social or professional functions such as that of voivoda, I have held the view that there are days when I must be for the people. This conviction here is a fundamental one. I am fighting, fighting emotionally. If the Warsaw Party Committee has its doors open to all those who want our economy and system to improve, who want a true socialist Poland which would accord with their dreams, these people must know that if they cannot sort matters out anywhere else, somebody will listen to them there."

Popular music is played for 5 minutes and then, at 1140 GMT, Warsaw announces a link-up with the Zielona Gora and Opole studios so that everybody can speak at the same time. Several people in turn comment on the role of youth and the need for patriotic upbringing.

At 1200 GMT the program breaks off for a newscast and a program of popular music. When the program resumes at 1245 GMT it is presented by Piotr Krol. He introduces the guests as Tadeusz Opolski, minister of construction and construction materials industry; Waldemar Winkiel, member of the ZSL Supreme Committee; and the head of a department at the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. They discuss the careers and promotion prospects of young people. The point is made that young managers are generally seen as mavericks and that youth should not be used as an argument for or against promotion, which should be on merit. From 1404 to 1717 GMT "From Eight To Eight" breaks off for other programming.

At 1707 GMT, when the program resumes, the presenter asks Tadeusz Czechowicz to formulate his impressions of the telephone calls which were received. He replies as follows:

"The first reflection prompted by the very objective conversations with the listeners is that there is a need to conduct a dialogue between all representatives of the authorities and the public. I believe that in this area Polish radio can do a great deal to acquaint the public in more detail with what the authorities want to achieve and to acquaint the authorities in more detail with all those expectations and remarks of the grass roots. I believe the initiative deserves to be supported and that conversations of this kind should be continued. This is one matter.

"The second matter in all these statements and conversations, most of which were characterized by a great deal of concern not merely for one's own affairs but for general social affairs, is the problem of social justice, broadly understood. If life is hard for all of us, people believe that the effects of the crisis ought to be spread evenly among all social groups, and that what we have to be divided should really be apportioned justly. In this context there is the problem of the younger generation. A large proportion of the listeners stressed that the state ought to give nothing away, after all, the state has nothing to give, the state can apportion [word indistinct] more justly. However it is a question of creating mechanisms whereby a higher living standard can be achieved for [word indistinct] and higher social advancement -- natural, proper (?mechanisms) comprehensible to all. It is a question of some criteria for justice [word indistinct] in the cadres policy, and in particular in the policy regarding the remuneration of employees for good work. It has been stressed on many occasions that the effectiveness of action at every post ought to count and that this ought to be the criterion for working out the (?whole) policy in the sphere of wages and remuneration.

"In addition, what else is important? Probably [word indistinct] in our society can be convinced that if we genuinely want, and we do indeed want, to extricate this country of ours from the crisis, no one will do this in a, so to speak, detached way: that neither the authorities nor society can hold certain contests here as to who has more influence in this sphere. Only joint and comprehensible activity by everyone in every post can achieve this.

Another very typical, and I would even say cheering, thing is that so many statements said that it is true that it is necessary to see the mistakes and aim to eliminate them. [word indistinct]. These mistakes are there in every post, but many statements raised the problem of normal, ordinary professional ethics; the ordinary sense of responsibility at one's work post which is immensely important, for often in previous discussions only the mistakes of one's colleague in a higher grade were noted and frequently what one should do oneself was not noted.

Moreover, what is very convincing for me, as someone in middle age, is that despite the fact that our society does not want to forget the mistakes which were committed, at every step those irregularities which there were in our life are raised. That it is said that everything must be done to change the ground on which so much evil grew; but also, what is typical, is that what is done in our country should be appreciated, so that negation and criticism should not erode the toil, effort, sweat and sacrifices of, after all, many millions of hard-working people in our country: workers, construction workers, miners; that, wanting to change everything for the better, this toil and effort which our generations bore in that past period must be perceived and, I would add, is a very interesting lesson for us personally.

There are many matters for reflection here and (?of course) I will not discuss here the very detailed and individual matters on which we have made it obligatory to give answers and explanations, for it is difficult to give unambiguous answers to often very detailed and specific questions. Moreover, the decision does not lie in our hands in many cases [words indistinct] The fundamental idea of the whole discussion of the ninth plenum should be reduced to this; that this problem as well as several other issues in our country should not be treated occasionally. This is a problem of consistency of action at all levels and sectors of our work, both political and economic."

The program ends at 1800 GMT. Presenter Jerzy Malczynski says that the next program will probably be broadcast on 1 August and will probably deal with the contemporary shape of patriotism.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS 'EXTREME RIGHTIST PATRIOTISM'

LD191628 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 19 Jul 82

["By Sabre or Sweat" -- PAP headline]

[Text] PAP Warsaw 19 July -- In an article under the above headline TRYBUNA LUDU said today that "the extreme rightist patriotism does not (?draw) cultural inspiration from West European patterns but from sociopolitical ones, which are justified there as much as the political tendencies or fractions serve to protect the private ownership of production means."

"This is an extremist concept of patriotism conceived as an anti-revolutionary and anti-democratic attitude. It serves all the actions aimed against the existing socio-political order in Poland. It rejects any reform of the system. It attempts to belie the thesis of possible democratization of the socialist state. Its representatives are hostile to socialism since it has destroyed the ground of their political justitication -- the private ownership of production means, the class of landowners and capitalists. Instead it has brought to the surface of life those classes and strata which previously had nothing or not much more than that and were deprived of all hopes. This is an old, centuries long class conflict. Hence, this political orientation is using such statements as lack of independence, non-sovereign state, as its arguments. Indeed, there is not freedom for their strivings or attempts at reinstating the old order -- even in a modernized way," stated the party newspaper.

TRYBUNA LUDU continued that "with a (?reversive) slogan of patriotism they are trying to win over the youth since young people cannot yet understand the real logic of their strivings and -- not knowing the old historical experiences of the nation -- they can believe the lofty emotion-tinted words of instigatory appeals.

"This has born the tendency to provoke events and street riots, send youths to marches and conspiratory initiatives to form underground authorities here and there under Solidarnosc banners. Conspiracy is a tradition of Polish struggle. Hence, it is easy to refer to it, to cite the examples of self-sacrifice, of victims.

"The clandestine activities -- even in a small and fledgling form -- though lack a wide support, yet affect in a disquieting way the public opinion in Poland. This not only destroys calm and disturbs normal work, but also may create the fear of whether the authorities can effectively counter-act this detrimental current. These fears are, of course, unjustified but nevertheless they must be also taken into accout," pointed out TRYBUNA.

The PUWP CC paper said that "A counter-balance to these strivings for conspiracy, to the attempts of political adventurism, is constituted by the class, workers' current of reforms in the party and state based firmly on the Polish ground of Marxist-Leninist tradition and socialist transformations and ready for re-evaluation -- so much indispensable as the party and its allies are seriously striving for improvemnt in our relations.

"And that their strivings are serious is evidenced by the extraordinary PUWP congress resolutions, the whole movement of socialist renewal in the party.

"The advocates of the struggle for national survival, for overcoming the economic crisis by work, for patient and deep-reaching betterment of the principles and standards of living -- coming out in favor of strengthening the socialist system -- will be able to win wide ranks of society.

"At times of trouble, suspense and self-sacrifice, only the facts can support the words and ideas, win understanding and carry to creative participation.

"It's not by sabre but by work and toil that we must win our future, opined TRYBUNA LUDU

ARMY DAILY WARNS AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

AU171845 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10-11 Jul 82 p 3

[Col Marin Nowinski article: "On the Tracks of the Dissimulation and Deception of an Anonymous Person Offering Advice on Martial Law"]

[Excerpts] Soon after the imposition of martial law, illegal publications appeared in our country, doing their utmost to execrate the Military Council for National Salvation and its decisions. Those publications carried nothing but insults, total condemnations and threats. They were fierce in their threats! Thus they forecast that a powerful underground resistance movement would emerge to immediately wage a resolute struggle against martial law and its effects. After 13 December 1981, the voices of those individual counterrevolutionaries from the Committee for the Defense of the Workers [KOR], the Association for Independent Poland [KPN] and other illegal groups, which had been pursuing antistate activities for 16 months under the protection of Solidarity, were even more energetically endorsed by anticommunist centers abroad and even officially by the governments of some imperialist states.

After a short time, the fierce forecasts, however, proved to be wishful thinking, because on the whole calm prevailed, and enterprises operated normally when they had raw materials. The extremist adventurers saw the point immediately and began to adjust their propaganda tactics, which was manifested in the slogan: "The Winter Is Yours, But the Spring Will Be Ours," and, backed by the powerful subversive machine of bourgeois propaganda, they concentrated their activity in the country on this hope, with several months ahead of them.

Those enormous efforts produced incidents in a few cities on 1 and 3 May and on 13 June. We did not underestimate them, because each public adventure may turn into a destructive action with wider consequences. Steps were taken to eradicate the youthful mischief. Calm was restored.

But the counterrevolutionaries were continuing to do their utmost to spread illusions in the hope that they would manage to mobilize people again for destructive and anarchist actions against the state, just like before 13 December 1981. However, after the abortive action under the slogan "The Winter Is Yours, But the Spring Will Be Ours," the enemies of socialism have recently shifted the emphasis in their propaganda tactics again. Recently, they have been increasingly trying to direct the edge of their destructive activity against the army.

Their propaganda has not been without bitter attacks on the People's Armed Forces. But recently one could find in it the distinctive marks of mild advice and persuasion. Characteristic in this respect was the pamphlet of several pages circulated under the title "The Military Council for National Salvation [WRON] at the Crossroads," attributed to a so-called consultative team, or "Experience and Future" debating club.

The self-appointed expert reveals the crux of his advice in the following way: "Why have the military not suspended all public and political organizations, including the PZPR. This would have relieved the army of the role of the party's armed hand and would have enabled it to use the trump of a 'pure' national military doctrine to restore law and order and to conciliate the society in turmoil. From the political point of view," the "kind" prompter teaches us, "that was the only chance for martial law to succeed."

Driving a wedge between the Marxist-Leninist party and the army is one of imperialist political subversion's old goals. Experts in psychological warfare are now trying to achieve this goal by different means: by pleasant smiles, even by the simulated recognition of the realities existing under martial law, and by stimulating unsound ambitions and the ideas that the military allegedly "have their own interests" pitted against the PZPR's goals.

Such intentions are clearly evident in the cited "Consultative Team's" paper, which was styled abroad. Those gentlemen seem to have forgotten that, in mid 1981, they began to work out and then to amend "Instructions for the Event of the Imposition of Martial Law and of Foreign Intervention in Our Country." The extremists from the Mazowsze Solidarity region showed particular zeal in publicizing those instructions. Full of self-confidence, they advocated the theory that our army would not be able to stand up in defense of the socialist state. They alleged that such an operation could only be carried out with the assistance of foreign intervention.

The decisions adopted by the Military Council for National Salvation on 13 December 1981 came as a complete shock to our native counterrevolutionaries and their foreign sponsors. The developments took a course quite different from the one predicted by experts from imperialist subversive centers. But they seem to have recovered quickly from the shock of 13 December 1981. Now they are trying to resume their destructive activities again. Their aim is old, but covered with a new camouflage.

Our people's Armed Forces are too familiar with the army was created by the Marxist-Leninist Polish Workers Party [PPR] and then consolidated by the PZPR. The strength of our army, an army of the socialist state, is closely associated with the Working people who, under PZPR guidance, can count on overcoming the crisis and on developing socialist construction better than has been the case in the past.

DAILY DENOUNCES EMIGRE APPEALS FOR CONFRONTATION

AU171734 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 82 p 4

[Jerzy Bielecki commentary: "A Born Conspirator" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A SMALL GROUP OF OPPOSITIONISTS LOSES NO OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE ITS HOSTILITY TO SOCIALISM AND ITS DISAPPROVAL OF THE AUTHORITIES' ACTIONS. THESE OPPOSITIONISTS USUALLY COME FROM THE ILLEGAL COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL SELF-DEFENSE, KOR. THEY WOULD PRESENT NO REAL PROBLEM IF THEIR ACTIVITIES WERE RESTRICTED TO WORDS ONLY, BUT, UNFORTUNATELY, THEY CONTINUE TO DO ALL THEY CAN TO BRING ABOUT A NATIONAL TRAGEDY AND PIT POLES AGAINST POLES.

ONE WHO GAINED COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY DISTINCTION IN KOR IN THE SEVENTIES AND THEN WAS IN CHARGE OF THE SO-CALLED INTERVENTION BUREAU OF SOLIDARITY IN MASOVIA REGION IS ONE ZBIGNIEW ROMASZEWSKI. Today, acting in disguise, he continues to exacerbate the situation and even to call for a fratricidal struggle. Some days ago he gave an interview to the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL. This interview is a significant statement, which also reveals the antisocialist oppositionists' plans reaching far back into the seventies.

In his interview Romaszewski stated that the idea to set up an illegal radio station had originated in 1977, when KOR began illegal publishing activities. Let us repeat what Romaszewski said: This is what we planned 5 years ago. With the help of West German equipment we wanted to set up an illegal network of broadcasts and publications. . ..

Zbigniew Romaszewski presented himself in DER SPIEGEL not only as a sponsor of an illegal radio station, but also as a leader of the underground opposition. As a fountainhead of opinions and as an instigator of resistance to the government, Romaszewski, who is not a fool, because he is a physicist from the Polish Academy of Science, said that our society "was deprived of all civic rights, a situation which has created a threat to the existence of the state and to biological existence."

However, this prominent scientist supplied no proof in this regard. He relied exclusively on "good faith," convinced that whatever is said by a Solidarity "activist" must be credible.

Mr Romaszewski is facing no biological threat, and the centers of antisocialist subversion have taken care of his existence. He is the "apple of their eye." And it is precisely he who is concerned for the people's morale and living standards.... In his interview he used the tactic of threats:

"IF THE AUTHORITIES CONTINUE TO DELAY A DIALOGUE WITH US, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ENSURE THAT WE ARE CAPABLE OF MASTERING AND STEMMING ALL POSSIBLE TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS..."

WE HAVE HEARD ALL THAT BEFORE. A year ago we heard that FROM ONYSZKIEWICZ, JURCZYK, BUJAK AND OTHERS. THEY ORGANIZED SO-CALLED HUNGER STRIKES AND, AT THE SAME TIME, PROCLAIMED "TO ALL AND SUNDRY" THAT IT WAS THE GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNREST AMONG MEMBERS OF SOLIDARITY AND THAT THE STRIKES WERE A "SPONTANEOUS PROTEST."

Doctors say that megalomania is a mental disease. It was not so bad if one wanted at one time to pose as Napoleon or as Franz Josef, but is difficult to come to terms with the present-day people who are psychologically unbalanced. They attack the nation and are socially dangerous.

But Romaszewski says this: "NEITHER I NOR MY SOLIDARITY COLLEAGUES REGARD TERRORISM AS SOMETHING PROPER." (Let us hasten to explain that Romaszewski's colleagues are from the antisocialist opposition, which has nothing in common with trade unionism, and that his gracious statement on terrorism should be viewed against his past as head of a Solidarity terror squad in the fall of 1981 -- J. Bielecki.) "IT IS WITH GREAT CONCERN THAT WE NOTICE THAT WE ARE UNABLE TO CONTROL THE EVER GROWING UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT BECAUSE THE POLICE ARE ALWAYS AFTER US."

It is worth stating that when last fall Mr Romaszewski was able to do his work with impunity and did not have to hide from our militia (or police, which the champion of the police system himself invented), he did nothing to pour oil on troubled waters, to reduce tension and to mitigate conflicts.

ON THE CONTRARY, IT WAS THE ROMASZEWSKI COMMISSION THAT SPREAD ITS MANTLE OF PROTECTION OVER ALL THOSE WHO CONTINUED TO BREAK THE LAWS, CIRCULATED ANTISTATE, ANTIPARTY AND ANTI-SOVIET PUBLICATIONS AND HANDOUTS. IT WAS HIS CELL THAT PROTECTED THE YOUNGSTERS WHO ORGANIZED THE SO-CALLED BRIGADES FOR PLASTERING WALLS WITH POSTERS TO POPULARIZE ANTIPARTY AND ANTISTATE SLOGANS.

IT WAS THE ROMASZEWSKI INTERVENTION COMMISSION THAT "DEFENDED" ANYONE WHO HAD RUN AFOUL OF THE LAWS OF PEOPLE'S POLAND. WE REMEMBER WELL.

And what does Mr Romaszewski, physicist by training and a politician by profession, propose for the future?

WE MUST FIGHT FOR THE WEST'S ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, WHICH WILL BE OUR SALVATION," HE SAID.

This is an old tune. President Reagan has said the same thing: If you release the internees and restore the rights of those who led Solidarity before 13 December 1981, you will live in clover and Western assistance will overwhelm you.

However, because the rationally minded majority of our people know that it means to swallow the bait of Western assistance, the ambassador of the underground [Romaszewski] regretted further on in his interview that terrorism might come about.... BUT TERRORISM IS PRECISELY WHAT HE HAS IN MIND WHEN APPEALING FOR OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

This is the same hackneyed tune: We are "moderates" and we temper zeal and think realistically, but what can we do when "people want a general showdown?" We know such arguments very well. They were used last fall by Solidarity leaders, who also claimed that peace and quiet were their overriding aims, but that the "masses cried out for confrontation." This was an ominous, hypocritical and very old statement, one that was circulated with premeditation.

In his interview Z. Romaszewski said what he thought about national agreement and answered the following question put to him by the Western journalist: "Do you think limited cooperation with the government, as was the case during the secret meeting between Walesa, the primate and Jaruzelski, is impossible?"

This question is a revelation. To the tendentious DER SPIEGEL something that could be read about in the Polish press and heard on the Polish radio and television was a "secret" meeting. This is journalistic honesty for you!

But back to Romaszewski. He did nothing to put the issue right. He just sidestepped it and said in answering the aforementioned question: "THERE IS SUCH A CONCEPT OF COOPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT, BUT I REGARD IT AS COMPLETELY NAIVE BECAUSE NO TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD AGREE TO SURRENDERING ITS POWER. ONLY ORGANIZED PRESSURE IN THE FORM OF AN UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT MIGHT INDUCE THE GOVERNMENT TO GRANT CONCESSIONS...."

Romaszewski is convinced that the ends justify the means, but at the same time he continues to dodge the issue. Resistance? The underground movement? No, they are not his concern. It is the "masses" who want resistance and the underground movement.

A dyed-in-the-wool antisocialist, he does not conceal his true intentions, which have an internationalist tinge. He repeats the familiar thesis formulated by his friend Jacek Kuron from KOR: "If our demands are reasonable, the Soviet Union will be ready for a compromise."

There is nothing original in this thesis. To Romaszewski and his companions it would not occur even for a moment that WE MAKE SOVEREIGN DECISIONS IN POLAND'S INTEREST AND THAT SUCH DECISIONS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

Z. Romaszewski can be cited as a classic example illustrating the true aims and endeavors of those who hide behind the Solidarity front. IT IS A MISFORTUNE THAT SUCH PROFESSIONAL ANTISOCIALISTS, WHOSE EDUCATION WAS USED ONLY AS A PROTECTION, TOOK OVER THE LEADERSHIP OF AN ORGANIZATION WHICH PURPORTED TO BE A TRADE UNION. THEY HAVE ACTED AND ARE ACTING AGAINST WORKERS' SOLIDARITY. THEY ARE OPPOSITIONISTS, WHO TODAY HAVE BECOME BORN CONSPIRATORS."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON USTINOV ARTICLE

AU201852 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "Only on the Principle of Reciprocity"]

[Text] World public opinion has shown great interest in the article by D. Ustinov, CPSU Politburo member and minister of national defense, which was published by PRAVDA on 12 July. The REUTERS agency called this article "a severe indictment of the U.S. strategy of nuclear armaments." The agency recalled in this connection Leonid Brezhnev's memorable speech in which he pledged among other things that the USSR would not install its new medium-range missiles west of the Urals. Marshal Ustinov also referred to that speech and added an eloquent commentary for those political circles in Washington that try to squeeze further disarmament pledges from the USSR in exchange for nothing.

"The USSR will not agree to one-sided disarmament." These tough words are the conclusion of D. Ustinov's analysis of the present development of the arms race and of the efforts of the socialist states fighting to check this race. These efforts are dictated by the profound conviction that -- as L. Brezhnev said -- no contradictions between states or groups of states, no differences in social systems, ways of life and ideologies and no seasonal interests "are able to obscure the basic need to defend peace and prevent nuclear war -- the need that is shared by all peoples."

In his article Marshal Ustinov recalled the countless Soviet proposals to ensure that the world be made safe from mass destruction weapons. However, these proposals have not produced the expected results because of U.S. policy. After all, "according to the United States, nuclear war is possible and in some cases desirable, and under certain circumstances practical preparations for war are made in order to gain the upper hand, that is, to score victory." In this situation the Soviet Union's pledge that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons is of the utmost importance.

However, the pledge made by the Soviet Government must go hand in hand with maximum vigilance and unceasing combat readiness in line with modern requirements, especially if the United States continues to escalate armaments. Marshal Ustinov stressed that the Soviet military doctrine, which says that external dangers will be repulsed, "will not be passive" and that in the event of hostile U.S. aggression the Soviet Army "will defend, together with the fraternal socialist armies, the socialist achievements without hesitation and with great determination, taking advantage of the entire defense and economic potential of our states." This is why it is objectively necessary to increase the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact armies, to improve our armies' hardware, to perfect communications systems and to strengthen the moral prowess of soldiers precisely because of the Soviet Government's pledge that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, whereas the NATO countries cynically continue to threaten to use them. The thing to do is to reduce the factor of surprise to a minimum and to deprive the aggressor of any illusions that he could use nuclear weapons with impunity. Such illusions might dangerously tempt various champions of "the first nuclear blow," of whom there is no lack in NATO staffs. This is why the supreme combat readiness of all troops and perfect combat training and soldierly arts are the guarantee that all the socialist countries can be defended.

Recalling several times that the strategy of socialism in foreign policy seeks to prevent war, Marshal Ustinov pointed to the entirely different aims of the strategy of the United States, which for hegemonistic reasons has often rejected Soviet disarmament proposals such as a ban on the neutron bomb, on new missile submarines and so on.

Asserting that the Warsaw Pact states are ready any time to sign an accord, which is being negotiated in Vienna and which the NATO countries are sabotaging, on reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, Marshal Ustinov once again appealed for "an accord that both sides can accept."

However, he placed particular stress on the negotiations to reduce strategic armaments. As we know, such negotiations have begun, but Marshal Ustinov stressed that before they can succeed the two sides should continue them by mutually respecting their justifiable interests and by observing the principles of equality and equal security, that whatever positive was achieved previously during SALT negotiations should be preserved, that the negotiations should seek to curb and reduce strategic armaments and not serve as a screen for intensifying armaments and undermining the present parity and that all opportunities for continuing the strategic arms race in any form should be reliably eliminated." The last demand was formulated most accurately: The production of new strategic weapons should either be prohibited or maximally curbed to the agreed limits.

However, the United States and the NATO countries continue to show during all those negotiations a desire to ensure one-sided advantages for themselves and to change the present parity to the disadvantage of the Warsaw Pact countries. The same trend is visible in the Vienna negotiations on reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, in the Soviet-American negotiations on reductions in strategic armaments and in Washington's position on medium-range nuclear armaments. This is why D. Ustinov's article ends in a warning that "if the U.S. administration and the governments of other NATO countries continue to seek, under the guise of declarations for peace, to implement the line of the arms race and nuclear confrontation, they will assume a heavy responsibility for the dangerous consequences of this policy."

This is because L. Brezhnev once said that whatever weapons U.S. arsenals may possess, the "Soviet Armed Forces will always possess the necessary counterweapons."

LATE REPORT ON RADIO COMMENTS ON SEJM SESSION

LD221248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Barbara Kardowska commentary]

[Text] It is no exaggeration to say that yesterday's Sejm session was particularly awaited by the population and that the proceedings -- partly relayed by Polish radio -- were followed with particular attention. Expectations concerned above all the abolition of martial law. It is not necessary to try to prove that the condition of martial law is not a normal mode of state functioning. A great deal has been said about the need to introduce martial law and its being a necessary evil, but, nevertheless, we, all of us, constantly await a return to normal conditions of life and not only in its material aspect.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke yesterday in the Sejm about recognition for the patient waiting exhibited by the overwhelming majority of our society during the last 7 months. And yet there were rumors that on the occasion of the July holiday the government would give us a present by abolishing martial law.

The point is not, however, to make gifts or spectacular gestures, although of course they would have had great propaganda impact and indubitably would have been very popular at the time of such a decision. Something much more important is at stake here: political wisdom and common sense, the ability to anticipate and assess real possibilities. Maybe something of being twice shy is involved here, but let us not forget that this attitude, as the saying goes, is fitting for somebody who was once bitten. And since we are quoting proverbs let us also recall that a Pole is wise after the event.

So the Sejm did not proclaim an abolition of martial law. In his speech the premier justified martial law by recalling how consistently its rigors had been alleviated. He also announced a further lifting of painful effects connected with it. There are grounds for further relief in these rigors: release of a greater part of the internees, including all women, lifting some restrictions as regards domestic and international post and telecommunication services, alleviating rigors concerning the possibility of travel abroad, possibility for voivodas to consider reactivation of further cultural associations, and finally the first public announcement of the approximate date for abolishing martial law -- before the end of the current year if favorable circumstances exist.

All this may be a lot for some but little for others. But I hold that in fact nobody able to think reasonably has really expected decisions which could prove premature, in particular in circumstances of constant attacks on our country by foreign enemies, attacks against our state by people who are sowing unrest here at home and disregarding the fact that it is precisely with such actions that they postpone the date for these expected decisions to be made.

The necessary level of normalization of our life can be achieved only when peace, law and order prevail in our country. This proposition -- repeated apparently to the point of weariness -- remains a live issue and anybody able to think constructively about the state must recognize that it is true.

The movement of national regeneration about which so much was said in the Sejm yesterday, the movement being joined at present by ever more forces, shows that there are more and more people in our country who understand this truth well.

CZYREK MEETS WITH PCI's BERLINGUER IN ROME

LD212212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] At the end of his visit to Rome Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee met with Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party. The meeting was attended also by Emil Wojtaszek, Polish ambassador to Italy.

WARSAW NOTES CELEBRATIONS ABROAD ON ANNIVERSARY

LD212350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Representatives of political and economic circles, as well as Poles working abroad and members of the Polonia association, have participated in the celebrations and events which have been taking place in many states on the eve of the anniversary of Poland's Rebirth. The 38th anniversary of the emergence of People's Poland is being celebrated in a very festive way by the inhabitants of the Soviet Union.

The delegation of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society with party Central Committee Politburo members Jerzy Romanik, which is visiting the Soviet Union to mark this occasion, has arrived in Novosibirsk, where he will take part in many meetings at works enterprises there.

BRIEFS

COAL EXPORTS -- The Polish Steamship Company has resumed transport of coal. The company has reported that two or three ships loaded with coal leave Szczecin and Swinoujscie each day for Western countries, mainly France and the FRG. About 30,000 tons are loaded on ships every day in the two ports. That is nearly twice as much as in the third quarter of last year. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 82 LD]

MINISTER MEETS USSR COUNTERPARTS, SIGNS ACCORD

AU212009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 21/7/1982 -- Alexandru Necula, Romanian minister of machine-tools, electrical engineering and electronics, now visiting the Soviet Union, had talks with A.I. Mayorets, minister of electrical engineering industry; I.V. Pudkov, minister of machine building for the light and food industries and household appliances; B.V. Balmont, minister of machine tool and instrument making industry; M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrument-making, means of automation and control systems; V.A. Shamshin, minister of communications; Y.P. Ryabov, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee; V.G. Kolesnikov, first deputy minister of the electronics industry.

A bilateral convention was signed in Moscow on specialization of the manufacturing and mutual deliveries of machine-tools, special machines, subassemblies and parts for 1982-1985 between Romania and the USSR.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS POLAND'S NATIONAL DAY

AU211846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/7/1982 -- On July 21, Slatina town (south of Romania) hosted a festive meeting devoted to the 38th anniversary of the Polish national day.

Taking the floor on the occasion Ion Albuletu, first secretary of the OLT County Committee of the RCP, chairman of the county People's Council, and Boleslaw Kopetski, Polish ambassador to Bucharest, evoked the most important moments in the history of the fight waged by the Polish people for the liberation of the homeland, for gaining national independence and sovereignty as well as the profound changes implemented under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) in all the domains of the material and spiritual life. The speakers also highlighted the good relations established between the RCP and the PUWP, between the Romanian people and the Polish people, pointing out the prospects for their development and diversification consequent to the recent talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski, in Bucharest.

DASCALESCU, BULGARIAN PREMIER BEGIN TALKS

AU221013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/7/1982 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on July 22 between Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, who arrived in Bucharest the same day in the morning. The two heads of government examined aspects of the collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria in various spheres of activity, particularly in the economic and technical scientific domains, and in the fields of cooperation in and specialization of production for the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) and in future.

FRG'S GENSCHER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 21 JULY

Greeted by Mojsov at Ohrid

LD211416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1339 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Ohrid, July 21 (TANJUG) -- Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Ohrid Wednesday morning for a visit to Yugoslavia.

At Ohrid Airport Genscher was welcomed by his host, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov.

Talks which will cover, in addition to bilateral cooperation, many questions in international relations, will begin this afternoon.

Genscher will be received today also by President of the Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly Dragoljub Stavrev.

Bilateral Discussions Begin

LD212206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Ohrid, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German minister of foreign affairs, carried out an exhaustive exchange of views this afternoon on a broad range of international issues. The talks were held in the Villa Biljana in Ohrid in a traditional atmosphere of frankness and openness. The exchange of views was appraised by both sides as very useful.

At the outset it was noted that bilateral relations and cooperation are developing favorably and that there are no serious unsolved questions in that field. However, while discussing questions of international relations, the two sides noted that the same cannot be said with regard to individual problems of the current international situation, which abounds in unsolved problems and occupies the attention of all countries.

In this connection they also expressed anxiety at the trend in the development of the situation in the world, both political and economic. During the very exhaustive talks particular attention was paid to East-West relations, the situation in Europe, questions of disarmament and armament, and individual hotbeds of crisis. Particular reference was also made to the role and activity of nonaligned countries in the current efforts to find a way out of the tense and exacerbated international situation.

During their talks on East-West relations, Mojsov and Genscher laid stress on the two sides' interest in halting the current process of exacerbation and on their desire for an improvement in these relations. In this connection they expressed support for the efforts aimed at reviving Soviet-U.S. talks and expressed the hope that a meeting between Brezhnev and Reagan will soon be announced.

In connection with the situation in the field of disarmament and armament, Mojsov and Genscher voiced the two sides' dissatisfaction with the failure of the special UN session on disarmament. In this connection, the Yugoslav and FRG ministers voiced support for the talks on missiles in Europe [words indistinct]. Hope was also expressed by both sides that the Geneva dialogue will be favorably reflected in the talks on troops and arms reduction in Europe.

Mojsov and Genscher expressed support during their talks today for efforts aimed at ensuring the successful conclusion of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe being held in Madrid, placing particular stress on the efforts made by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe.

On this occasion they also underlined the need for positive peace initiatives to stem from Europe, which has repeatedly been the scene of major military conflicts, and that these initiatives should concern not only Europe but also the other areas which are now burdened by hotbeds of crisis.

While discussing the problems of the developing world, the Yugoslav and West German ministers expressed anxiety at the deterioration of North-South relations, laying stress in this connection on the need for direct and free talks on development.

Within the framework of their support for intensifying dialogue, strengthening trust and settling international problems by political means, Mojsov and Genscher also pointed out the need to increase the authority and role of the UN in the efforts to surmount the current crisis in international political and economic relations. In this context stress was placed on the importance of the more active participation of small- and medium-size countries in the current efforts to halt the negative trends in the world.

At the end of today's first round of talks, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, briefed Genscher on the nonaligned countries' activities to resolve the acute problems of the current international situation and on the preparations for the summit meeting.

Stress was laid in this connection on the global significance of the nonaligned summit and on its role in the efforts to stabilize the international situation and resolve acute crises and problems.

The talks will continue tomorrow morning.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher was received tonight by Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

The host, Lazar Mojsov, and his [word indistinct] will give a formal dinner in the Metropol Hotel in Ohrid in honor of the high-ranking visitor from the FRG tonight.

ADMIRAL MAMULA CONTINUES MONTENEGRO TOUR

Meets With Republic Leaders

LD212254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Titograd, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, and his aides have had talks in Titograd with representatives of the Montenegro Executive Council and with Council President Radivoje Brajovic on questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Afterwards the federal secretary had a meeting with the inner leadership of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

Visits Herceg-Novi Township

LD212304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2005 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Herceg-Novi, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides visited Ulcinj in Herceg-Novi today, the third day of his stay in Montenegro. During his visit to Ulcinj he called on the participants in the Ulcinj-82 federal voluntary youth work drive and had talks with representatives of the Ulcinj municipality's sociopolitical life.

Admiral Mamula also inspected the Boka Kotorska garrison and had talks tonight with representatives of the sociopolitical organs and organizations of the Herceg-Novi municipality.

SAWPY SESSION VIEWS EMPLOYMENT AS 'PRIORITY TASK'

Vekic Reports 800,000 Idle

AU211938 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpt] A few moments ago we were informed that the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference has ended in Belgrade. Topical problems of employment and the tasks of the socialist alliance were discussed. A report on the session has been prepared by Drago Tankosic, Nebojsa Jankovic, Minosava Arsenovic, Momcilo Boskovic and Jelena Radovanov:

Today's session was preceded by organized discussions on employment problems that have been going on for months. As Djuro Vekic [president of the SAWPY Section for General Questions of the Standard of Living] assessed in his introductory speech, unemployment is an increasingly more complex economic, social and political problem. The priority task is to prevent an increase in unemployment and to create the conditions for a more rapid inclusion of young people into the work process. According to statistics, some 800,000 people are looking for jobs. Of this number nearly 70 percent are young people. Our current programs must be coordinated with the starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization. In the current 5-year plan, it is necessary to provide 740,000 new jobs, and some 600,000 more workers should be employed in place of those who will retire.

Djuro Vekic stressed that every kind of inactivity and poor attitude toward the utilization of social funds reduces the opportunity for employment. He also spoke about the need to coordinate education with the needs of the associated labor.

[Begin Vekic recording] One must have more political courage, realism, resolutions in abolishing the reorienting certain schools and university departments. Of course, a longer time is needed to achieve this, but every delay makes the problems of employment more difficult and brings a considerable number of younger people into an increasingly less envious situation. A great part of organizing and preparing cadres takes place in an autonomous and uncontrolled way, independent of the needs of associated labor and society for such cadres.

The Socialist Alliance and its organized socialist forces cannot be reconciled with such a situation, and for this reason they must insist that measures and broader social actions are taken more quickly to overcome this situation. It is unacceptable that the enrollment of students in many schools and university departments and the creation of many new educational institutions depend more on whether the necessary funds have been provided, on the number of teachers and on classroom capacity than on the real needs and possibilities of associated labor.

An end must be put to this practice in such a way that it will be replaced by education based on needs known and agreed upon in advance, on the number and special qualifications of cadres, and on ensured opportunities for employing these cadres. [end recording]

Vekic devoted a greater part of his speech to the tasks of the socialist alliance in solving this very topical social problem.

[Begin Vekic recording] The Socialist Alliance must work primarily against the tendency of a significant number of work organizations to close themselves off against trainees and professional cadres. The conditions are now ripening and the demands are growing for all jobs to be open to people based on their abilities, knowledge and offer to do better work. It is untenable that the right to work be transformed into the right to a job, regardless of one's professional abilities, work results and contribution. Many jobs have been filled and continue to be filled by workers not having the appropriate qualifications and professional training. At the same time the employment of new professional cadres is being avoided.

It happens even today in certain organizations that workers are being accredited with having formal qualifications of higher professional training so that they can continue to work in these more desirable jobs, even though they do not meet the professional conditions needed for the job. Bad work and idlenesss are tolerated and a change of job is avoided, although production and social relations may suffer. [end recording]

It is calculated, Vekic added, that if the actual qualifications of those employed in the economy were compared with the actual requirements of jobs and technology, then there would be a shortage of some 140,000 cadres with higher or high education and 150,000 skilled workers. For this reason Vekic advocated a more rapid reclassification of certain professions. It is high time, Vekic added, that the lists in the self-managing interest communities should be checked and that those who are actually not unemployed should be eliminated from these lists.

Delegates Propound Solutions

LD212006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] [dateline and passage indistinct] Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, the first participant in the discussion, advocated reaffirmation of constitutional principles in the field of employment. He recalled that all those who have at their disposal and control social resources are obligated to concern themselves with the conditions in which everyone's right to work will be established.

Employment does not get its appropriate place among the objectives of our socioeconomic development, Kiro Gligorov said, and wondered why this problem was expressed so forcefully when it is known that the employment rate in our country is among the highest in the world. Today we do not need answers with which to ease our conscience, Gligorov stressed, and said that we must establish whether we have done all we can, and if not, why not.

Gligorov recalled that in accordance with a fairly widespread view our economy could function with 25 to 30 percent fewer employed people. When one adds the number of people employed in administration it becomes clear that we have apparent employment which weighs heavily on the economy. This is why productivity is low, despite the present-day potentials.

Vesna Karadzic did not concur with the views which sometimes are aired publicly that our young people allegedly are too selective about jobs and do not want to work, although among the ranks of our young people there are individuals who do that. These cases are negligible and such assessments are unacceptable, Vesna Karadzic said. Unemployment particularly affects the young educated people, which is best testified to by the fact that out of the total number of unemployed as many as 68 percent are looking for their first job.

Unemployment characterizes the whole the country but is most serious in Kosovo, Bajram Seljani said. While not neglecting the attained results (one of every nine inhabitants of Kosovo is employed [as received], so there are 180,000 people employed in the province today) Seljani set out the reasons which limit a higher rate of employment. He said that the economic structure of Kosovo is such as not to open up higher employment opportunities although low productivity, poor organization of labor and inconsistency in the application of the principle of distribution according to work done are contributory factors. At present about 80,000 people in Kosovo are looking for a job although their real number is higher because not all of them have reported to employment agencies. In terms of its dimension the employment problem is one of the most serious socioeconomic and political problems in the province, Seljani stressed. The rate of unemployment has reached the 27 percent mark which is more than double the average for the country.

Djordje Jakovljevic did not agree with the assessment that in principle the experts looking for work do not want to leave towns to move into other environments. In his view, if the right conditions are ensured, and this mainly means accomodation, they accept such offers.

Sulejman Dalipov believes that the problem of unemployment in our country will not be resolved as long as there persists an attitude of total irresponsibility toward idleness. In our country today 2.5 hours a day are worked in administration, and a bare 5 hours per day in the economy. Is it that these people do not want to work or is there not enough work? If they do not want to work and they are stopping others from getting a job then we must "settle accounts" with them through the process of the law: If there is not enough work then we must retrain them from some other job. It is untenable for a socialist society, Dalipov stressed, that several thousands of hectares of land remain uncultivated and that, on the other hand, everyone is making a beeline for the town irrespective of the kind of job they can get.

Nada Filipovic stressed that the most important thing at this moment is to establish how to maintain the existing level of employment and how to open up scope for the acceptance of new manpower. In Croatia, to give an example, she said, during the past few years employment has grown at the rate of 4.05 percent and labor productivity at the rate of only 1.8 percent. She advocated faster retraining of staff in accordance with the needs of associated labor. In this republic, to give an example currently there are 78,000 people out of work, and yet at the same time the Croat economy needs almost 200,000 workers.

Mitra Sarovska drew attention to the growing number of people looking for work. In 1 month alone the number of people looking for employment increased by 15,000, and should this trend continue we could have 1 million people unemployed in the country by the end of the year. The real reason for this state of affairs is to be sought in the (?present) economic development and inadequate labor productivity and in reduced work discipline. We cannot talk about reducing the number of hours worked during the week unless productivity goes up at the same time, stressed Mitra Sarovska, who spoke also of the need for family planning.

We shall not solve the problem of unemployment, Vojislav Knezevic emphasized, unless at the same time we change our attitude to the policy of economic stabilization, in other words unless the fundamental questions of further socioeconomic development are tackled at the same time.

Ivica Gretic voiced resolute opposition to the idea that in the present economic situation it is impossible to find employment for all people capable of working. The truth is, he said, that there is enough work for all, but people have to know how to do the work and have to want to work.

Social contracts on employment have been adopted in all the republics, but they are not being carried out, Radmila Popadic stressed.

Jozef Ilijes spoke about private farmers' problems and pointed out the shortage of experts needed to organize food production. According to him, agriculture should be given priority in the field of development in practice as well.

After the discussion, which lasted several hours and in which 19 speakers took part, federal conference delegates adopted conclusions on the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the implementation of the policy of employment. Delegates authorized the working group to incorporate the newly-adopted proposals and suggestions into the draft conclusions and to prepare the final text. Delegates decided that the conclusions should be sent to the republican and provincial conferences of the Socialist Alliance, as well as to all the federal organs and organizations and to the Commission for Stabilization of the federal social councils.

In connection with item three on the agenda, Marjan Rozic briefed delegates on the activity of the Federal Conference and the Socialist Alliance in the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. After Marjan Rozic's expose, in which he pointed out some methods of activity of the Socialist Alliance, it was agreed that a fuller report should be prepared and sent to the republican and provincial SAWP conferences and the organs and organizations of the federation.

PROSECUTIONS OF IRREDENTISTS CONTINUE IN KOSOVO

Intellectuals Sentenced

LD221022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0952 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- After a 3-day trial, the five-member bench of Pristina district court presided by (Ismet Emra) today passed sentences on a hostile group mainly composed of intellectuals accused of conspiring to hostile activity against the social order of the SFRY.

The main defendant, (Halil Alidem), master of arts and tutor in history, was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment; (Uksin Hoti), master of arts and lecturer at the Pristina faculty of philosophy, to 9 years; film director (Ekrem Krueziu), to 8 years; television film editor (Mentor Kaci) and (Semsi Recica), professor of philosophy, to 7 years; lawyer (Ali Krueziu) to 5 years; (Hilmi Ratkoceri), post graduage student at the faculty of philosophy, to 3 years; and (Nezir Haliti), teacher of Albanian, to 2 years imprisonment.

The last defendant, (Muharem Fetiu), master of arts and tutor in history, was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for not reporting the criminal act which this hostile group was preparing.

Urosevac Group Begins Trial

LD221114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- The trial of members of yet another hostile counter-revolutionary organization, calling itself "The Communist Party of Marxist-Leninist Albanians in Yugoslavia," started today in the Pristina district court. Despite its high-sounding name, the aim of this organization was the separation of Kosovo from Yugoslavia and its annexation to Albania.

Ten members of this hostile organization, who conducted this activity from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Urosevac municipality, are being tried by a five-member bench presided over ty Idriz Redza. According to the indictment, the leader of the Urosevac group of the "Communist-Marxist-Leninist party of Albanians in Yugoslavia" was administrative worker Kadrije Gasi.

KOSOVO'S BAJRA ATTACKS TIRANA NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

AU212042 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Summary] The communists of [place name indistinct] in Pec commune last night examined the security and political situation and reviewed hostile activity to date. The meeting was attended by Ismail Bajra, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists. Bajra spoke extensively about the tasks ensuing from the recent high forums of the League of Communists in the province and country. Bajra particularly stressed that the working people and citizens of all nations and nationalities in the province have carefully followed the various LC conferences and congresses and manifested their readiness to engage themselves in resolving all major problems. He went on to say that the 12th LCY Congress showed that there is no other alternative except to consistently follow Tito's road.

"After reviewing the reaction to the 12th LCY Congress, Ismail Bajra spoke about the 14 July article published in ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the AWP [published in Tirana, Albania], which attacked and insulted the highest forum of the communists, their 12 congress, in the most brutal way. ZERI I POPULLIT [words indistinct] that the congress acknowledge Tito's merits and that it remained loyal to Tito in the internal and external fields, and that it endorsed the policy of self-management and nonalignment."

Both ZERI I POPULLIT and all Stalinist and anti-Marxist dogmatists, all those who see Tito's Yugoslavia as an obstacle and all those irredentist, unitarian, nationalist and all antiself-management and antisocialist elements within the country and outside -- all these indeed have a right to be displeased with the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress. "In the aforementioned article, the AWP organ ZERI I POPULLIT continues the Albanian leadership's flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. The article in fact fully supports the demands and actions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo and of their hostile organizations and groups, and it particularly supports their racist and genocidal slogans for an ethnically pure Kosovo, for a "Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia," for a "Kosovo Republic" and so forth. What predominates in the article is open chauvinism against the Serbian people in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. ZERI I POPULLIT propagates this anti-Yugoslav, great Albanian, nationalist, irredentist and chauvinistic policy for its own internal and public opinion needs and for the needs of the outside world. It does this because the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and Yugoslavia is conscious that their development and prosperity cannot be sought and cannot be found in nationalism and irredentism or in hatred an fratricidal war against all nations and nationalities, but only in harmony, solidarity, fraternity, equality and socialism. ZERI I POPULLIT's writing not only is not in the interest of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, but is not even in the interest of good neighborly relations and stability in the Balkans and beyond. It is convenient only to the enemies of both Yugoslavia and Albania."

Ismail Bajra spoke also about the activity of the communists in the province for the stabilization of the political and security situation. He stressed that the political and security situation in the province is now much more stable, but the enemy is still not resting. Ismail Bajra therefore mentioned the need for a greater involvement of all communists, particularly those of Albanian nationality, to overcome the present situation as rapidly as possible. He called for greater involvement, particularly on the part of Albanians, to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, insisting on a more rapid assessment of the causes of emigration induced through pressure and to create all conditions for the return of all those Serbs and Montenegrins who want to do so. Ismail Bajra said that to prevent emigration, the political and other cadres of the Serb and Montenegrin nationality also have a greater obligation and that their contribution would also have to be greater than hitherto.

BRIEFS

BORBA CHIEF EDITOR APPOINTMENT -- Belgrade 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Zdravko Colic, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference Section for Information and Public Opinion, was appointed chief and executive editor of the paper BORBA at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, replacing the outgoing chief editor, Marko Lolic, whose term of office had ended. The Presidium also elected Col Gen Asim Hodzic as chairman of the Coordination Committee for All-People's Defence and Social Self-Protection of the SAWPY Federal Conference. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 21 Jul 82 LD]

COOPERATION WITH SRI LANKA -- Colombo, July 20 (TANJUG) -- Possibilities for promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka were in the focus of a talk between Premier Ranasinghe Premadasa of Sri Lanka and the Yugoslav ambassador in Colombo, Vladimir Babsek. On this occasion, the interlocutors also considered concrete possibilities for engaging Yugoslav enterprises in designing and building hydropower and irrigation systems in Sri Lanka, as well as in projects in the fields of agriculture, building construction and tractor industries. They also asserted closeness of views between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka on major world problems. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0954 GMT 20 Jul 82 LD]